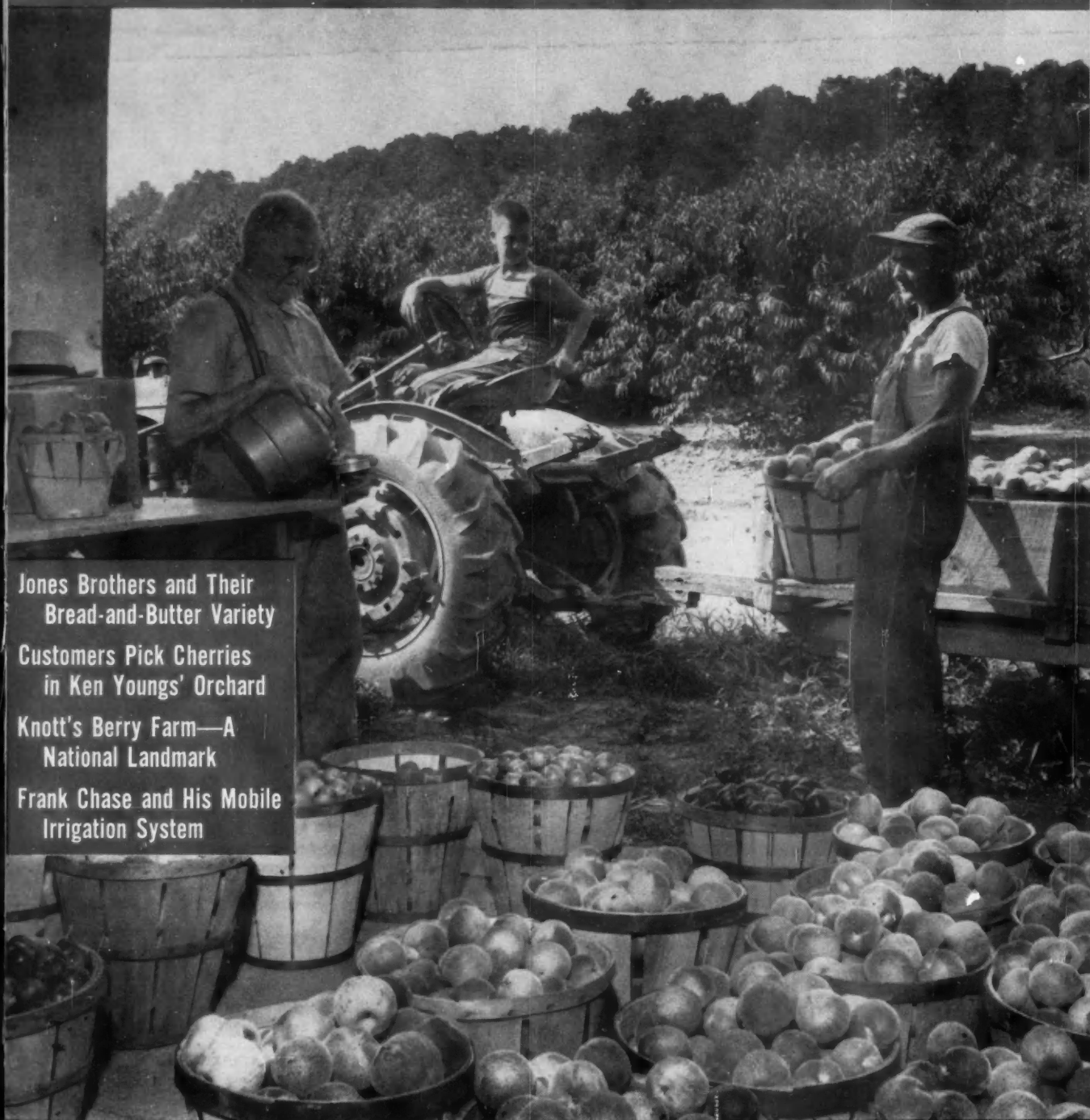


American Fruit Grower

WESTERN EDITION
JUNE • 1959



Jones Brothers and Their
Bread-and-Butter Variety

Customers Pick Cherries
in Ken Youngs' Orchard

Knott's Berry Farm—A
National Landmark

Frank Chase and His Mobile
Irrigation System

The Trend in Peach Varieties

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Second Cover	Codling Moth, Leaf Rollers, Curculio	DDT, TDE, Parathion	GUTHION Alone
Third Cover	Codling Moth, Mites, Aphids	DDT, Aphicide, Miticide	GUTHION Alone
Fourth Cover	Apple Maggot, Codling Moth, Leaf Rollers, Fruit Worm, Aphids	Lead Arsenate, DDT & TDE, Aphicide, Miticide	GUTHION Alone
Fifth Cover	Apple Maggot, Codling Moth, Mites, Curculio	Lead Arsenate, DDT, Miticide, Parathion	GUTHION Alone
Sixth and Seventh Cover	Codling Moth, Leaf Rollers	DDT, TDE	GUTHION Alone

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American
Fruit Grower

Cover photograph shows three generations of fruit growers: Christ Snyder on left, his son, Warren, on right, and grandson Donald on the tractor. The Snyder orchards, located in the heart of the Pennsylvania Dutch farm country, specialize in peaches. Photo is by Grant Heilman, Lititz, Pa.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Barbados Cherry

Dear Editor:

In the past you have furnished information about the Barbados cherry, so I am enclosing a clipping from our local paper with an account of the University of Miami's plans for setting 100 acres of this amazing fruit.

I have been growing the Barbados cherry for eight years and now have a small planting which I expect to double in size this winter.

I shall be glad to hear from anyone interested in this fruit and will try to answer all letters in regard to it.
Homestead, Fla.

Roy Gish

The clipping Reader Gish sent tells how Tropical Research, Inc., a food processing firm, has awarded a \$50,000 grant to the University of Miami to develop a 100-acre planting of Barbados cherry trees. Tropical Research will use the fruit as a frozen concentrate, canned juice, and baby food product, or natural vitamin C additive for other juices, ice cream, jellies, etc.

Barbados cherry is reported to have a higher vitamin C content than any other fruit. Though vitamin C is also manufactured, the natural vitamin is superior, in the opinion of many scientists.—Ed.

Pilchuck Berry Farms

Dear Editor:

We were delighted to see the Pilchuck Berry Farms story in your February issue (p. 30). The Illmans are among our most progressive growers and we certainly appreciate the recognition. Also, it adds to their local prestige. As you know, innovators, like prophets, are not always honored at home.
Everett, Wash.

Frank D. Johanson

Nut Grower Writes

Dear Editor:

Today came your circular letter soliciting a subscription. I'm not much interested in nut growing as time goes along.

In planting this place a natural error was made in the use of a variety called Thomas, which makes up about one-third of the plantation. The Thomas is of no value here; it does not fill. We have pulled out about 175 trees and have about that many more to remove. On the other hand, Ohio and Stabler do well for us, particularly Ohio.

Yellow House, Pa.

J. L. Brewer

Yellow Jackets and Grapes

Dear Editor:

On the subject of yellow jacket damage to grapes, I know from experience that yellow jackets are particularly fond of grapes and especially of some varieties.

We have over 100 varieties of grapes growing here and last season we had some Cardinal grapes that were exceptionally nice. I got some new 4 one-pound paper bags and slipped them over the clusters of one choice plant, tying the tops snugly around the stem. Several days later when I looked at the grapes, I noticed a small hole in the bottom of some of the paper bags. Upon removing one of the bags, about a couple handfuls of yellow jackets fell out. Quite a few of the berries had nothing left but skin.

Aurora, Ore.

George A. Mitsch

AMERICAN FRUIT GROWER



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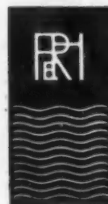
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AMERICAN FRUIT GROWER



Claude Jones (right) estimates maturity of Golden Delicious apples while his brother, Larry, watches. This skill in judging maturity takes years of experience.

The Jones Brothers and their 50 ACRES OF APPLES

Claude and Larry find modern methods and top quality fruit spell success for a small enterprise

By G. M. KESSLER

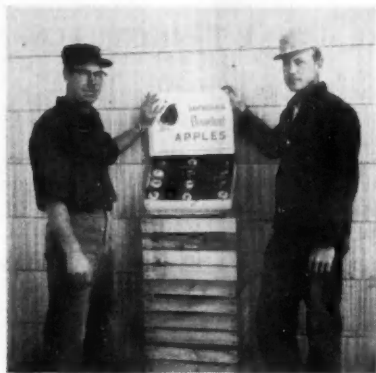
Michigan State University

THE Jones farm at Laingsburg, Mich., has been a successful combination of orchards with grains and hay for many years. About 80% of the profits are derived from the apples.

Although located in the center of the state, at least 30 or 40 miles from the nearest commercial fruit area, Claude and Larry Jones are growing some of the finest quality apples. They are doing this on 50 acres of orchards on an excellent site, some 90 miles from Detroit, their chief market.

There are many reasons why the Jones brothers are getting premium prices for their apples year after year. First, is a love of fruit growing and know-how both of which they inherited from their father and his father before him. Their grandfather, Brunson Jones, planted a block of Northern Spy trees 75 years ago propagated from the original Spy tree. Several of these are still standing and bearing fruit.

In 1928 the father, Henry Jones, set out a block of some 20 acres of apple trees. These are still vigorous and bearing heavily, and have been the biggest source of income for the family since they came into bearing. Thirty additional acres of apple



Claude (left) and Larry Jones are shown here with display of new gift fiberboard cell pack.

have been gradually added over the past 12 years. Golden Delicious is the bread-and-butter variety for the Jones brothers, and makes up 40% of their plantings. The other major varieties are Delicious sports, McIntosh, and Jonathan.

Most of the orchard is located on a relatively frost-free sloping site which was borne crops every year since 1945, a good record for any orchard. The soil is Hillsdale and Miami clay-loam. The owners feel that soil has been an important factor in giving them outstanding fruit

flavor and quality with all their apples, Golden Delicious in particular.

The Jones orchards are all in sod. The younger trees are mulched, but the older trees are not. During 1958 the sod close to the young trees has been kept down successfully with Dalapon.

To maintain tree vigor, satisfactory yields, and fruit quality, the brothers combine foliar sprays of fertilizer in the spring with ground applications in the fall, along with a liberal supply of irrigation water.

For many years now they have been putting on a foliar spray of 2½ pounds of urea (40%) per 100 gallons of water at the pink bud stage, 5 pounds per 100 gallons during petal-fall, and the same at first cover when not thinning with chemicals. They are convinced that ground applications of fertilizers alone in the spring are ineffective because their heavy soil is too cold for the trees to absorb soil nutrients in sufficient quantity in time to set a crop and satisfy the needs of the young, rapidly-developing leaves. They also broadcast 5-20-20 with a mechanical spreader at the rate of 250 to 300 pounds per acre, before growth starts, for the benefit of the sod. And when fall rolls around, just before the ground freezes, they spread a broad band of a nitrogen fertilizer under the trees, 1 to 2 pounds of actual nitrogen per tree.

To insure a good crop of high quality and adequate size as well as

good growth, the Jones orchards are irrigated usually from the middle of June to about the middle of September, whenever the rainfall falls below an average of $\frac{3}{4}$ inch per week. Watering is stopped four to six weeks before harvest to avoid soft fruit that will not handle or store well. With each irrigation $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches of water is applied. The Jones brothers like a large gun-type sprinkler, which they have been using since 1949.

The brothers prefer dusting to spraying whenever possible. They feel they get better coverage and can do the job more cheaply by dusting than by spraying mature trees. They use both a Niagara liquiduster and a John Bean Low-Boy on the older trees, and the Low-Boy alone on the younger trees.

A straight program of captan (Orthocide: Calif. Spray-Chemical; Captan: Stauffer) throughout the season has given excellent disease control and fine finish on all varieties including Golden Delicious in most years. In the last few years the brothers have been using sulfur up to petal-fall for mildew. For control of insect pests they like BHC at pre-pink for rosey aphid, dieldrin at petal-fall and first cover for curculio, Systox at first cover for red mite, DDT for codling moth, and finally, DDD for red-handed leaf roller. The

number of sprays and dusts applied will vary from 12 to 18 per season, depending on the amount of scab weather that occurs.

Chemical thinning is a must with the Jones brothers. They find Golden Delicious hardest to thin with chemicals. Two applications of NAA, at 20 parts per million, appears to give them their best results with this variety. One application is made about 10 days after petal-fall, and a second, 10 days to two weeks later. They seem to get the most effect from the chemical when temperatures are high on the day of application and when this is followed by a few hot days. Last year they tried a triple strength (30 parts per million) dust of NAA, and find it promising.

The Jones brothers recently cut 6 feet of growth from the tops of their 30-year-old trees to maintain trees no higher than 20 feet. Otherwise, they prune mature trees by the wedge system, which results in a clover-leaf type tree with several deep openings in the tree to facilitate thorough coverage with dusts and sprays. Trees of this form are easily pruned and hand-thinned with a self-propelled Blackwelder steel squirrel, and also provide convenient openings for placing ladders at harvest.

The steel squirrel provides com-

pressed air for power pruners as well as for the raising and lowering of a steel platform, and can be operated by one man. The Jones brothers find this piece of equipment a valuable labor saver.

Color-set (2,4,5-TP) is used for delaying premature fruit drop, and has worked well with fall and winter varieties. This material is applied once, as recommended, on all varieties except McIntosh, which receives two sprays. The Jones brothers feel that the use of stop-drop sprays is especially important in order to get well matured, highly colored fruit.

When the ground-color and flavor appear to be "right," then the Jones brothers go in and pick. In the case of Golden Delicious, they look for a well developed gold color before picking. This skill in judging maturity can only be attributed to years of experience.

When it comes to grading and packing, the Jones brothers find it extremely important to meet the requirements of the wholesalers who buy their fruit. With their red varieties they set very high standards for red color, and put out what is known in Michigan as a Wrigley pack. This pack is superior to U. S. Fancy and calls for 80 to 90% color. The Owasso crate and a loose or jumble pack, which they use exclusively, is well received by their customers.

By putting the emphasis on quality and finish as well as yield on the production end, and by doing an outstanding job in the packing house, the Jones brothers have always been able to command premium prices for their apples at either the wholesale or retail level. Their fruit is sold entirely either wholesale at the Eastern Farmers Market in Detroit, or retail at the Farmers Market in Lansing.

They are always ready to try new and better methods, attend all the fruit meetings that they can, and frequently consult with horticulturists of Michigan State University. They are interested in the possibilities of dwarf rootstocks for apple, particularly Mallings II and VII. The concept of an apple tree about the size of a peach, which bears earlier, and is easier to spray and pick than a standard tree, appeals to them. They are watching their young 7-acre test block of dwarfs with great interest.

The Jones family has well demonstrated over the years that a small grower with initiative, an open mind, and a love for fruit trees, can do an outstanding job even with a difficult variety like the Golden Delicious apple, and make a good living and a happy life.

THE END.

FRESH PRODUCE GOES TO MARKET PIGGYBACK

A COMPLETE revolution in the fruit and vegetable business will come about within the next 10 years, predicts Morris Forgash, president of U.S. Freight Co. and chairman of U.S. Freight Forwarders Institute.

The medium of this revolution will be new shipping facilities in which reefer cars will be supplanted by demountable truck bodies and flatcars by the nation's railroads. Roller-bearing freight cars, with shipments

capable of being transferred to trucks, will change merchandising, shipping, and growing practices throughout the nation, he predicted. Time schedules are being reduced and will soon reduce the distance between the East and West coasts to a mere 48 hours.

Railroads will be able to compete with all transportation rivals, including airplanes, in all perishable and frozen food shipments, he said.—*Wm. Rutledge III.*



Piggyback shipments eliminate at least one loading and unloading operation. The truck trailer is pulled to warehouse, loaded with merchandise. Trailer is then backed onto a flatcar and hauled to destination city, where it is pulled to door of final destination.

USDA Photo

Now It's CONTROL of FARM LABOR

**Federal government and unions
turn attention to farm labor**

By MATT TRIGGS

The February meeting of National Advisory Committee on Farm Labor was an eye opener for farm leaders. Assistant Legislative Director Matt Triggs of American Farm Bureau Federation in a recent speech at Rockaway, Md., gave his analysis of the far-reaching results which could take place. Excerpts from his talk are printed here.—Ed.

EARLY in February a so-called "hearing" was held in Washington by National Farm Labor Advisory Committee, an unofficial committee appointed by National Sharecroppers Fund.

National Sharecroppers Fund is a front for AFL-CIO. It is financed primarily, if not entirely, by that organization.

This was called a hearing, but a more accurate description would be that it was a national kickoff meeting of a campaign to accomplish four purposes:

- 1) The enactment of minimum wage legislation for farm workers.
- 2) Unionization of farm workers.
- 3) The elimination or curtailment of the foreign labor importation program so as to create a national farm shortage.
- 4) An interpretation of the Wagner-Peyser Act which would accomplish federal regulation of the farmer-worker relationship.

At this meeting of National Sharecroppers Fund, William Schnitzler, AFL-CIO secretary-treasurer, told the applauding audience that "after some months of study and consultation we have formulated a program for an organization campaign among farm workers which will be submitted for approval to the next meeting of the executive council."

Since then, the executive council of AFL-CIO has met in Puerto Rico and has appropriated money to accomplish this objective. What may turn out to be their major technique has been disclosed. This is to put crew leaders on union payrolls as

organizers and to sign workers as union members as they join the crew.

The organization of farm workers means the subservience of farmers to labor unions. Farmers are the most vulnerable employers in the world because they cannot stand a strike during a harvest period.

You can't close down a farm like you can a factory. If a farmer could not get his crops harvested, he would lose not only his year's income, but a substantial investment in producing the crop as well. Thus, any effective organization of farm workers would mean that the farmer would pay whatever wages and provide whatever working conditions the labor union decided to require.

Farmers who accepted such a proposal might well be supplied with an unusually competent crew, but it would only be a question of time until the union would be telling the farmers how much they had to pay, the conditions of employment, the check-off of union dues, the arrangement for labor union stewards, and so on.

Next is the question of the enactment of minimum wage legislation for farm workers. We can expect a major legislative effort, perhaps this year, to provide federal regulation of wages and hours for farm workers.

Legislation authorizing the Mexican Farm Labor Program must be renewed next year. If this labor force of 450,000 is subtracted from the farm labor picture, the farm labor supply situation will tighten like a drum in every corner of the nation. AFL-CIO has already indicated its opposition to extension of this program unless it is extensively modified.

It was with more than casual interest that we heard a so-called witness explain at the National Sharecroppers Fund meeting that in 1933 Congress approved the Wagner-Peyser Act which created the state and federal employment services, and that this act could be used as the legal

basis for regulation of the farmer-worker relationship to almost any extent deemed desirable by the secretary of labor.

This witness had been an employee of the Department of Labor up until two weeks before he appeared as a witness at the meeting.

We were even more appalled the following week at a meeting of National Farm Labor Advisory Committee to receive a copy of proposed regulations to accomplish comprehensive regulation of the farmer-worker relationship.

The proposals would require any farmer who wishes to use the employment service to recruit either domestic or foreign workers to comply with certain regulations.

First, the farmer would be required to comply with housing standards acceptable to the Department of Labor. The Department insists that it must regulate farm labor housing despite the fact that 20 states now have a migratory labor housing code; that in 21 states the governor has created a commission on migratory farm labor and among the first things such committees undertake is the revision or drafting of state migratory farm labor housing codes; that the Council of State Governors has created two continuing regional committees—one for the Atlantic Coast and one for the central area—and these committees are studying state action in this field.

With respect to wages, the proposed regulations provide that "the wage rate offered by an employer and shown on his order for agricultural workers is not less than the prevailing wage rate paid in the area to domestic agricultural workers similarly employed"—or "wage rates paid most recently by employers who are or have been successful in recruiting and retaining the services of domestic agricultural workers."

In plain English, this means that
(Continued on page 45)

What Is the PEACH VARIETY TREND?

**Elberta still far in lead—
but Redhaven is closing the gap**

By JAMES B. MOWRY

Illinois Horticultural Experiment Station, Carbondale

A SURVEY of the number, age, and variety of peach trees in all producing areas is indispensable as a base level for judging the status and future trends for wholesale fresh market peaches. As a minimum, these census reports should be published in the same year at three-year intervals for all producing areas. At present, summaries of the tree population are fragmentary and subject to considerable error resulting from interpretation of the data.

Since 1953, state census reports of peach tree numbers have been published for 16 of the states shown in the table on the facing page. The 16 recent census reports account for 62% of the total trees, 62% of the bearing trees, and 60% of the nonbearing trees of fresh market peach varieties.

Similar information for the remainder of the 29 commercial producing regions in the United States and Canada was estimated by adjusting the figures published in the United States 1954 Census of Agriculture. The base year used for these comparisons was 1957. New census reports for Illinois, South Carolina, and Washington are being completed but as yet are unpublished.

The 10 top-ranking varieties in number of total trees are: Elberta, Redhaven, Halehaven, Dixired, J. H. Hale, Dixigem, Golden Jubilee, Sullivan Early Elberta, Burbank July Elberta, and Coronet. In contrast, the 10 top-ranking varieties of the United States and Canada in number of nonbearing trees are: Elberta, Redhaven, Rio Oso Gem, J. H. Hale, Burbank July Elberta, Coronet, Keystone, Merrill Gem, Blazing Gold, and Gold Dust.

The table summarizes the variety percentages of nonbearing and bearing trees of fresh market peach varieties in 1957. An average of 31% of the total trees of fresh market peach varieties in the United States and Canada were of nonbearing age and 69% of bearing age.



Trees of bearing age of fresh market peach varieties comprise 69% of the tree population in commercial areas; nonbearing 31%.

Using the yardstick of 25% nonbearing trees on the state percentages, it may be said that the peach industry is expanding, averaging 41% nonbearing trees, in the Deep South states of Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, Louisiana, and Texas.

Using a modified yardstick of 20% in the remainder of the regions because of greater tree longevity, the industry in the West Coast states of California, Oregon, and Washington is expanding moderately with an average of 27% nonbearing trees.

The industry in the Middle South states of Arkansas, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia is also expanding moderately with an average of 26% nonbearing trees.

The Middle East states of Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, averaging 18% non-

bearing trees, and the Intermountain states of Colorado, Idaho, and Utah, averaging 17% nonbearing trees, are slipping slightly.

The northern regions of Michigan, New York, and Ontario are maintaining their plantings with an average of 20% nonbearing trees.

In both bearing and nonbearing trees, Elberta is still far in the lead as the foremost variety in the United States and Canada, although it has been noted that the average percentage of nonbearing Elberta trees is insufficient to maintain the bearing population. However, the average nonbearing percentage of Redhaven, the closest competitor to Elberta in both bearing and nonbearing trees, indicates increasing popularity, and, in time, Redhaven may become the "queen" of the fresh market peach industry.

THE END.

AMERICAN FRUIT GROWER

Percentage, by States, of Nonbearing and Bearing Trees of Fresh Market Peach Varieties, 1957

By JAMES B. MOWRY
Illinois Horticultural Experiment Station, Carbondale, Ill.

States listed in approximate order of average first Elberta movement date in wholesale channels.
N—Nonbearing B—Bearing

States listed in approximate order of average first Elberta movement date in wholesale channels.																																
N - Nonbearing																																

*Later than Elberta. +Less than 1%.



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"ORTHOCIDE increased production and improved quality"

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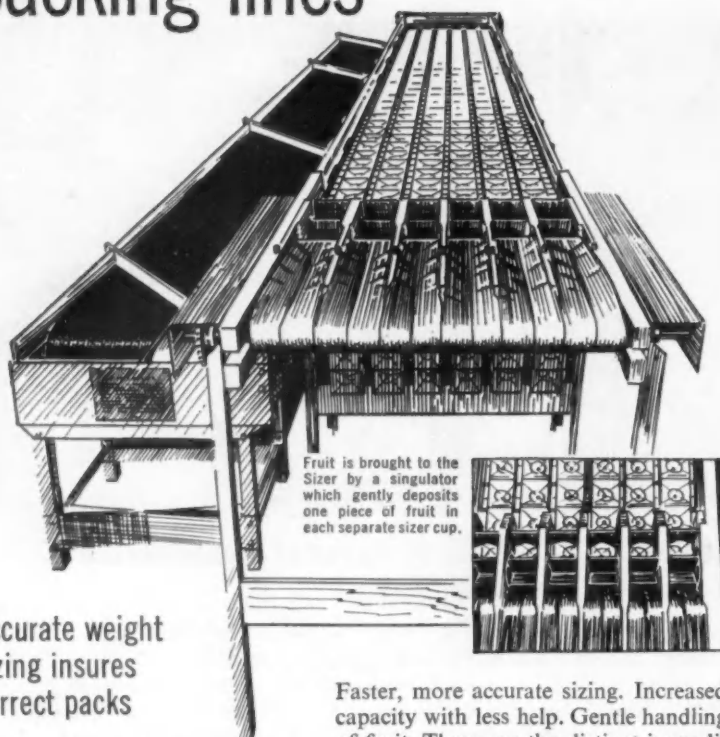
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CALENDAR OF COMING MEETINGS & EXHIBITS

June 10—7th Annual Illinois Summer Orchard Day, Carbondale, Ill.

June 10-12—State Strawberry Festival, Buckhannon, W. Va.

June 12-13—Edible Nut Tree conference, University of California, Davis.

June 14-17—Processed Apples Institute, Inc., Whiteface Inn, Lake Placid, N. Y.

June 16—Florida Citrus Mutual annual membership meeting, Nora Mayo Hall, Winterhaven. —Robt. W. Rutledge, Gen. Mgr., P.O. Box 499, Lakeland.

June 17-20—National Apple Institute annual meeting, Whiteface Inn, Lake Placid, N.Y.—Truman Nold, Exec. Sec'y, 938 Washington Bldg., Washington 5, D.C.

June 18—Small Fruits Day, Ohio Agriculture Experiment Station, Wooster.

June 19-21—4th Annual Strawberry Festival, Brant, N.Y.

June 24—Connecticut Pomological Society and New York and New England Apple Institute joint meeting, University of Connecticut, Storrs. —Brainerd T. Peck, Sec'y, Lakeside, Conn.

June 24—National Cherry Growers Council meeting, Pantlind Hotel, Grand Rapids, Mich.—T. C. Stebbins, Sec'y, 1540 Griggs, S.E., Grand Rapids 7.

June 25—National Red Cherry Institute meeting, Pantlind Hotel, Grand Rapids, Mich.—T. C. Stebbins, 1540 Griggs, S.E., Grand Rapids 7.

July 1—Tree Fruit Day, Washington State College Irrigation Experiment Station, Prosser.

July 7-9—10th Annual Fertilizer Conference of Pacific Northwest, Winthrop Hotel, Tacoma, Wash.

July 13-18—Pre-IAA convention bus tour of Washington State fruit-producing areas in Hood River, Yakima, Wenatchee; group leaves Chicago by plane July 12—College Travel Office, 130 W. Grand River, East Lansing, Mich.

July 14—Horticulture field day, Lexington, Ky.

July 14-15—Texas Pecan Growers Association annual convention, Hotel Texas, Fort Worth. Benton Storey, Sec'y, Texas A & M College, College Station.

July 15—New York and New England Apple Institute annual meeting, Middlebury, Vt.—Wm. H. Darrow, Pres., Putney, Vt.

July 20-22—International Apple Association, Inc., 65th annual convention, Olympic Hotel, Seattle, Wash.—Fred W. Burrows, Exec. Vice-Pres., 1302 18th St., N. W., Washington, D.C.

July 30—Orchard and Field Crops Day, Mahoning County Experiment Farm, Canfield, O.

Aug. 5—Connecticut Pomological Society meeting, Bishop Orchards, Cheshire.—Brainerd T. Peck, Sec'y, Lakeside, Conn.

Aug. 9-12—American Institute of Cooperation, 31st annual summer session, University of Illinois, Urbana.—G. L. Jordan, Dept. of Agr'l Economics, U. of Ill., Urbana.

Aug. 12—Maine Pomological Society field day, Highmoor Farm, Monmouth.

Aug. 13-14—Northeast Fruit Tree Rootstock conference biennial meeting, University of Vermont, Burlington.—A. J. Heinicke, Director, Cornell University, Ithaca.

Aug. 17-19—Northern Nut Growers 50th annual meeting, Illinois College, Jacksonville, Ill.—Spencer B. Chase, Sec'y., 2338 Parkview Ave., Knoxville, Tenn.

Aug. 27-30—American Society for Horticultural Sciences tour through southeastern Pennsylvania including visits to orchard areas, fruit farms, and the C. H. Musselman Company apple processing plant.

Aug. 30-Sept. 3—American Institute of Biological Sciences and member biological societies, including American Society for Horticultural Science, annual meetings, Pennsylvania State University, University Park.—R. E. Larson, Chairman, Penn. State Univ., University Park.

Sept. 23-25—Florida Fruit and Vegetable Association meeting, Hotel Fontainebleau, Miami Beach.—Joffre C. David, Sec'y-Treas., Orlando.

Oct. 4-7—National Association of Marketing Officials annual convention, Asheville, N. C., and Atlanta, Ga.—Wm. A. Wunsch, Pres., State College, N. M.

Oct. 15-24—National Apple Week Association, Inc., fall national apple promotion.—National Apple Week Ass'n, Inc., 1302 18th St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Oct. 21-23—National Agricultural Chemicals Association 26th annual meeting, French Lick Sheraton Hotel, French Lick, Ind.—Les S. Hitchner, Exec.-Sec'y, 1145 19th St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Nov. 23-24—Illinois State Horticultural Society annual convention, Abraham Lincoln Hotel, Springfield.—Harold J. Hartley, Sec'y, Carbondale.

Dec. 7-10—Vegetable Growers Association of America annual convention, Dennis and Shelburne Hotels, Atlantic City, N. J.—Mrs. Mary Hays, Acting Exec. Sec'y, 528 Mills Bldg., 17th St. and Pennsylvania Ave., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

AMERICAN FRUIT GROWER



State REPORTS

WESTERN EDITION

Weed Control—with Chemicals

Growers are cautioned to try these chemical hoes on a limited scale to determine their value under specific conditions

THE fruit grower enters into a real contest when he undertakes to plant and grow young fruit trees and bring them into early fruitfulness. It is a measure of his ability as a horticulturist if he can grow his young trees vigorously and bring them into successful early fruiting.

Controlling weeds and grasses around young trees is a continuing struggle. Where the fruit grower undertakes to do this mechanically with either a hand hoe or a tractor-mounted hoe or by mulching, he finds that his costs are considerable. One grower found that it cost him about 10 cents per tree to hand hoe his young trees. Where he used a tractor-mounted rotary hoe, the cost would run over 25 cents per tree per year.

The use of various chemicals to control weeds and grasses around young trees has been tried for the past several years experimentally and a number of growers will be testing these new materials in their tree growing programs this season.

One of the new soil sterilant sprays, diuron (Karmex DW) has been used experimentally for several years in varying amounts, with a rate of 4 to 6 pounds suggested per acre of actual ground covered. This should be applied in the fall or spring in one application, or the amount can be split into two applications, one in the fall and one in the spring. The split application has some advantage in that there is less danger of injuring the tree by the higher concentration at

time of application. A lighter application of 2 to 3 pounds per acre of actual ground covered is suggested for the second year.

Simazin is a material similar to diuron, but it is less familiar because it is new and has not been available for wide experimentation.

In the application of diuron the soil should be moist, well firmed down, and free of weeds. This can be accomplished by scraping or surface tilling and firmed down by sprinkler irrigation. After the chemical has been sprayed on the soil, frequent moistenings by sprinkling or irrigating are desirable.

The chemical kills by remaining on the surface layer of the soil and as the new germinating weeds emerge they are killed as they contact the chemical. The chemical, if it is flushed down into the soil near the roots of the tree, will also kill the tree. Therefore, on light, sandy soils it should be avoided and excessive applications of water, which would tend to drench the chemical down into the soil, should also be avoided.

Diuron is very difficult to apply because of its low solubility and it requires good agitation during application in order to keep its sand-like particles in suspension and to distribute it evenly. It has also proved unwise to use the material on sandy or gravelly soil that is subject to droughty conditions. The chemical is too readily carried down into the soil where it comes in contact with the roots and kills the tree. If the ground is to be rill irrigated diuron should be applied before the rills have been plowed to prevent the material from being carried down into the soil where it could come into contact with the roots.

The use of this soil sterilant type chemical has averaged less than 10 cents per tree per season for the control of weeds and has been successful under conditions of heavy, firm soil and where it has been possible to keep adequate moisture applied at all times.

A number of other chemicals are available as foliage-absorbed chemi-

cals. These are represented by amino triazole which is effective in controlling both grass and broad-leaf weeds and also dalapon (Dowpon) which is effective only for grass control. These materials have little residual effect at the low rates at which they can be used and they must be applied when the foliage is growing actively on the weeds and grasses. With the use of a good wetting agent in light dosages they are suitable for annual weeds, but a heavier dosage may be necessary for such well-established perennials as quack grass. These materials seldom give continued control but must be applied at intervals depending on growth conditions.

Amino triazole is suggested at about 8 pounds per 100 gallons of water with a good spreader-sticker. Approximately one-half of this amount or 4 pounds of amino triazole may be used if 1 pint of Tween-20 (Atlas Powder Co.) is used to increase the rate and amount of absorption by the foliage. Since only the foliage that is wet is killed, it is necessary to do a thorough job and to avoid any drift or spattering on the young trees.

Combinations of the soil-sterilant and the foliage-killing chemical are suggested for both the rapid knock-down and the long-time residual effect. Such a mixture of 5 pounds of dalapon and 2 pounds of amino triazole plus a liquid spreader-sticker per 100 gallons and where not more than 200 gallons of this mix is used per acre of actual ground covered has proven to be fairly safe. Dalapon is particularly effective on new young grass seedlings and the combination is slightly less costly than amino triazole alone.

Although there are a number of other soil-applied weed chemicals, some of these have not been studied sufficiently to be able to suggest a safe effective rate of application. On the other hand, fruit growers may wish to make modest trials of some of the weed control chemicals under their conditions, and with increased acquaintanceship with these chemicals



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they may be able to use them more extensively in their plantings. We have seen some of these materials give good weed and grass control and permit the tree to grow as well as or even better than trees which were well cared for by mechanical weed removal programs. — Archie Van Doren, Washington State College.

Man with a Dream

WILLARD "Bill" Hess is a man with a dream. A dream that some day his holdings along Babcock Ridge, near Quincy, in north central Washington, will be set to dwarf and semi-dwarf fruit trees.

Already this dream is beginning to materialize, as a trip through the Columbia Basin area will show. In May, 1956, Hess set out 100 dwarf trees in a test block. Last spring he set some 3000 dwarf and semi-dwarf trees in a 7-acre block near the original planting.

Some of the dwarfs in the 7-acre block were planted on Malling IX rootstocks in hedgerows, which is a system of growing apples on wires. The dwarfs were placed 6 feet apart, with 12 feet between the rows, giving an acre count of 605 trees, compared with standard trees 36 feet on the square or 33 trees per acre.

Hess placed 10-foot treated cedar posts, about 5 to 6 inches in diameter, 2½ feet in the ground, leaving about 7½ feet above ground. The first wire was placed 24 inches above the ground, and the next three wires were spaced at 20-inch intervals.

The posts, placed 36 feet apart in the row, are supported by a No. 9 size used telephone wire.

The trees are allowed to grow through the wires and the limbs are arched and tied down to the wire with ordinary clothespins, which do not pinch the limb or choke it off like wires or other methods are apt to do.

Pruning will be simple, with most of it being done during June or July to set fruit spurs for the next year's crop.

For comparison, Hess planted another block of dwarfs 7 x 14 feet. A semi-dwarf block on Malling II's lies between the two dwarf blocks and is planted 24 feet on the square, with a Malling VII filler in the center. Varieties include Red and Golden Delicious.

"Immediately, when people think of dwarf plantings," Hess points out, "they think of the extremely high initial planting cost. True, the original cost of about \$1000 per acre for the Malling IX 'hedgerow system' compared with about \$250 per acre for a standard orchard, is just cause for skepticism," Hess says, "but with good producing orchards selling for

as high as \$4000 an acre, just what is a good investment?"

Hess goes on to explain that dwarf trees, as evidenced by his experimental block, will produce well as early as the third year, compared with at least six for a standard tree. He expects peak production from his dwarfs by the fifth or sixth year—production that probably will outstrip that of a standard orchard.

"When a grower plants a standard orchard," Hess remarks, "he can expect very little return on his investment until after the 10th year. By that time a good dwarf orchard will



Willard "Bill" Hess displays hedgerow-planted Golden Delicious tree on Malling IX rootstock. The tree is now in its third growing season.

have been producing for at least four or five years."

"As far as we have gone now in comparison with standard trees, there is no large amount of labor needed to keep the trees trained on wires," Hess adds. "We find our per acre costs running much less than on a standard orchard of the same age."

The fruit industry has up-dated growing, harvesting, and marketing practices to keep pace with the modern trend, Hess comments, but "we are still growing and using basically the same tree."

Hess is "dwarf-minded" only when it comes to the size of his trees. Recognizing that good nursery stock is essential to his dream, he has formed the Columbia Basin Nursery and is growing and selling dwarf trees on clonal rootstocks, under the technical supervision of Louie Van Roehoudt, managing director of V. O. Nurseries, at Vernon, B. C.

Besides the equivalent of a doctor's degree in specialized education on clonal rootstocks, Van Roehoudt has had 15 years of growing experience in France and Belgium, mostly with cordons. "We feel very fortunate," Hess says, "to be working with Van Roehoudt, as one has to consider 'root type' as well as 'variety,' and a man of experience is most important."

THE END

Let's talk economical cover spray programs...

No fruit grower wants to spend more than he has to on spray materials. But, every grower knows that spending less than he should means disaster. Somewhere between extra expense and pennypinching is the *truly* economical cover spray program... the one that's judged first by how it does the job, then by how much it costs.

Efficient control at low cost

No grower is going to build his program entirely on pre-war chemicals, no matter how little they cost. They can't be economical because they can't do the job. On the other hand, it isn't necessary to switch to the newest, high-cost and relatively untried insecticides to get excellent control of the full range of insect pests.

Work out an economical program

The basis for an effective and efficient cover spray program is a phosphate... for control of resistant insects, chewing insects, mites, aphids and other sucking insects.

The best bet here is malathion. In addition to power, it offers extra safety to fruit and foliage of sensitive varieties such as Macs and Cortlands. Because it's low in toxicity to man and animals, it's much easier to handle safely than other, highly

toxic phosphates. Finally, it can be used up to 72 hours from harvest of most fruits, without causing residue problems.

Residual control

Add a chlorinated insecticide to malathion to get residual control in your cover program. DDT will do the job except where second brood red-banded leaf roller is a problem. For this pest, substitute DDD for



Though a powerful phosphate insecticide, neither respirator nor special protective clothing is required when handling malathion.

DDT. You'll find this program will give excellent control of just about any insect complex likely to occur from first cover till harvest.

Check the figures!

You will also find that the program suggested above is the most economical available for what it offers: excellent control of a full range of insects including resistant strains; extra safety to fruit and foliage of sensitive varieties; elimination of residue problems and low toxicity that makes safe handling easy.

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State News

NEW YORK

Bill Vetoed Again

GOVERNOR Nelson Rockefeller has vetoed the Mason Bill presented by the agricultural industry to protect growers against transportation strikes. The Governor indicated that the bill as presented was not adequately protecting the grower and also that it was not fair to labor. In its place he will introduce a revision to the Legislature next January. This, he feels, will correct the main objections to the Mason Bill which are 1) it is confined to labor disputes involving transportation of perishable products; it does not encompass disputes involving production on the farm, first storage of produce in a receiving plant, or processing by canning or freezing, and 2) it would unfairly permit an injunction against a strike being conducted for a lawful purpose and by lawful means.

MASSACHUSETTS

Growers Answer Questions

IN order to get a better understanding of their problems in controlling insect damage, Extension Entomologist Ellsworth H. Wheeler, University of Massachusetts, has sent questionnaires to county agents to be circulated among fruit growers.

Dr. Wheeler hopes to discover areas in which growers are having the most problems. These areas will be stressed at fruit growers' meetings and will be emphasized in publications for the grower. Also, on the basis of these studies, recommendations for insect control will be drawn up.

Results of this work can be very useful in the evaluation of new insecticides. Although years of research go into a chemical before it is put on the market, the widespread use of the product may produce new information.

WASHINGTON

Apple Men Seek Enforcement

A COMMITTEE of Wenatchee and Yakima district apple men unanimously agreed to establish condition standards on apples.

This committee of Washington State Horticultural Association recommended that existing state condition standards—already on the books, but not used—be put into effect next season.

Imposing the standards is expected to halt "price badgering" which has been done in the past two marketing seasons. Some receivers

have used the low price on poor condition fruit to batter down the price on better fruit.

New officers of Washington-Oregon Canning Pear Association are Vern Stockell, Wenatchee, president; Art Enbom, Yakima, vice-president; Milt White, Yakima, treasurer. Clay Whybark was retained as secretary-manager of the association.

GEORGIA

Peach Marketing Regulations

THE Peach Industry Committee of Georgia met with growers and distributors in April to set up regulations for marketing the current crop. Packed and shipped peaches must grade 75% U.S. No. 1 or above, except those with split pits and well-heeled hail marks, and



Georgia Peach Industry Committee. Seated, left to right: H. G. Riggins, Woodbury, vice chairman; W. B. Williams, Gray, chairman; C. W. Hood, Jr., Commerce, secretary; W. E. Leigh, Albany, manager and assistant secretary. Standing, left to right: J. C. Woodson, Thomas-ton; E. H. Hart, Jr., Marshallville; J. F. Duke, Fort Valley; Jim Brown, Montezuma; Bennett Rigdon, Fort Valley.

they must be 1¾ inches and up in size on all varieties.

During the session the Distributors Advisory Committee re-elected Alan W. Wilson, Macon, chairman. Other members of the committee present included C. H. Cureton, Macon, Georgia Fruit Exchange; D. C. Bateman, Macon, Bateman Co.; Bob Reely, Marshallville and Sanford, Florida, Chase and Co.; W. H. Booth, Commerce; and Willie T. Campbell, Griffin.

This year's volume of peaches was forecast at less than the 1958 production in the area south of Macon, and about the same in the area north of Macon. Prices were expected to be higher than those of last year.

W. E. Leigh, Albany, manager and assistant secretary of the committee, gave the group's crop estimate for the state at about 1 million bushels under the government estimate for last year. This puts it at about 3 million bushels—Pauline T. Stephens.

CALIFORNIA

Cling Plantings Increase

NEARLY 75,000 acres are now planted to clings, according to California Canning Peach Association's 1958-59 Orchard and Production Survey. This is the largest

AMERICAN FRUIT GROWER

acreage in recent history, and the industry will be in serious trouble unless larger packs are sold to processors, more trees are removed, and fewer new plantings are made.

A new method of crop estimating in which every cling grower and his cannery fieldman participated was used for the May 21 mid-thinning forecast. Orchards were estimated block by block with both the grower and the cannery fieldman signing the advisory board estimate form indicating their agreement on the estimate.

The California Freestone Peach Association membership at this time is about 500 as compared to 400 a year ago. This information was released by George Crum of Winters, president, who said the association's position was strong considering that the "withdrawal period" had just been passed. He referred to the privilege of growers to withdraw from the association according to the terms of their contracts.

The few withdrawals exercised were more than offset by the enrollment of new members.

NEW OFFICERS

New president of California Grape & Tree Fruit League is Leonard P. LeBlanc, Santa Clara. Other officers elected at the recent three-day convention in San Francisco include M. A. Nielson, Santa Clara, first vice-president; Franklin Gindick, Visalia, second vice-president; Edward M. Zeller, San Francisco, third vice-president; William A. Hamilton, Reedley, secretary; David O. Nathan, San Francisco, treasurer. Harold Angier, general manager of the league, is assistant secretary-treasurer.

ARKANSAS

Strawberry Law Enacted

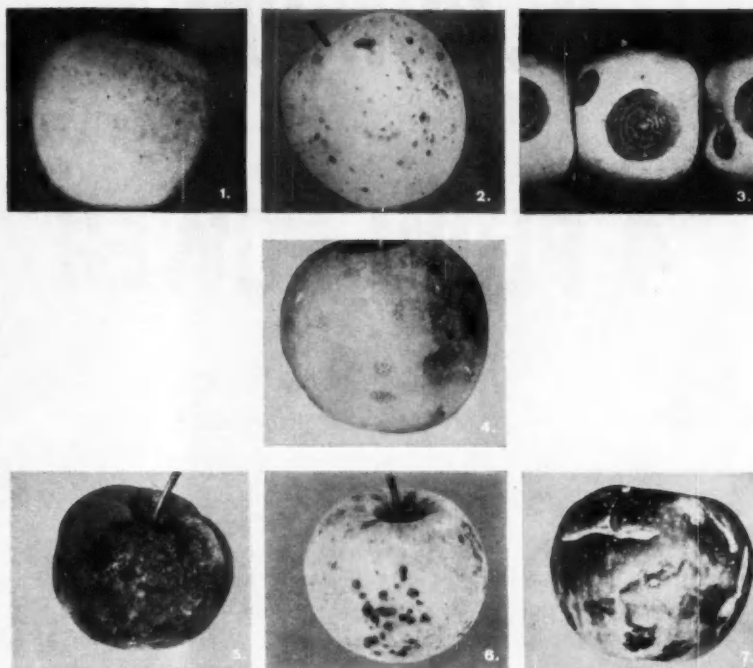
ARKANSAS strawberry growers now market their fruit under the provisions of a new law which became effective immediately upon approval by Governor Orval E. Faubus late in March. This legislative measure is the most far-reaching plan to help the strawberry industry in Arkansas that was ever submitted to the Arkansas lawmakers.

The new law makes it illegal to market strawberries which are 15% faulty or to sell a crate of berries that has been packed in a manner that misrepresents the contents of the entire container.

The Arkansas State Plant Board, which endorsed the bill while it was being considered by the legislature, has been empowered to make the inspections of strawberries offered for sale and to supervise the enforcement of the law.

The measure was submitted to the State House of Representatives by members Herbert Moody and Ralph Underhill, White County; Hardy

What's common to all these apple diseases?



You can control them all with DITHANE Z-78

They all are *summer diseases*... but you can protect your orchards from them by including DITHANE Z-78 in your cover sprays. Alone, or in combination with captan, DITHANE Z-78 is the only fungicide recommended in late cover sprays in most Eastern states. In addition to controlling the diseases illustrated, DITHANE Z-78 gives you the advantages of not leaving an unsightly residue at harvest... and not injuring foliage during hot weather. For maximum protection from all summer diseases, and for higher yields of first quality apples, concentrate on DITHANE Z-78 for the rest of the summer. See your dealer now.

DITHANE is a trademark, Reg. U.S. Pat. Off. and in principal foreign countries.

1. Sooty Blotch
2. Botryosphaeria Rot
3. Bitter Rot
4. Fly Speck
5. Black Rot
6. Brooks Spot
7. Apple Blotch



Chemicals for Agriculture
ROHM & HAAS
COMPANY
WASHINGTON SQUARE, PHILADELPHIA 5, PA.

Look, compare . . . you'll be a Massey-Ferguson man

LOW, COMPACT PLUS 4-PLOW POWER

New MF 65 Orchard Model combines big work capacity with Ferguson System maneuverability and precise implement control

Here at last is the ideal *big* tractor for larger orchards.

It has the power to work bigger tools that get the work done faster and more economically. But what makes this tractor different is the way its unique Ferguson System puts you in complete *control* of that power.

With its fully mounted implements, the MF 65 Orchard Model gives you precision control of tractor *and* tool as a single unit . . . you can do close-in work fast, without danger of bark or limb damage to trees or vines. Its low profile, full rear wheel fenders, steering wheel hood, and special smooth-grill air intake provide additional protection against damage to branches or fruit. Available with 12 and 16 inch rims . . . also with sand tread tires. You also get . . .

- *Fingertip implement control* . . . just a touch raises or lowers tool to clear trash, make short turns, or for transport. Automatic draft control.
- *Variable PTO* operates your spraying, fogging or dusting equipment at any ground speed. Two-stage clutching helps when making numerous stops and starts.
- *Arm-saving Power Steering* for fast, easy maneuvering. Comfortable "foam-float" seat. Fast-hitch 3-point linkage, with wrist-action lower links and adjustable top links that take *any* 3-point hitch tools of any make you already have.

Ask your Massey-Ferguson dealer about the new MF 65 Orchard Model today!

FULL LINE OF MASSEY-FERGUSON TILLAGE TOOLS . . . close-coupled, 3-point hitch mounted implements designed especially for orchard work. See them at your Massey-Ferguson dealer's: Offset Disc Harrows in 3 sizes . . . Tandem Disc Harrows in 2 sizes . . . rigid and flexible Spring Tooth Harrows. Both mold-board and disc plows available . . . also a special rotary cutter.



Now it's

MASSEY-FERGUSON

Massey-Ferguson Inc., Racine, Wisconsin

Pace-Setter of Modern Farming . . . World's Most Famous Combines and the Only Tractors with the Ferguson System

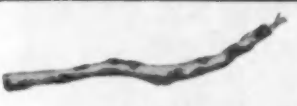



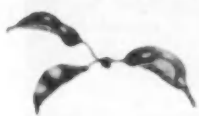



AMERICAN FRUIT GROWER



SPRAY GUIDE

FOR CONTROLLING APPLE POWDERY MILDEW

WHAT TO LOOK FOR:	WHAT TO DO:
 <i>Infected dormant terminal.</i>	Watch for infected terminals . . . a sure sign that powdery mildew has overwintered in buds and on twigs, and will become active when buds break. Start application of KARATHANE in the pre-pink period.
 <i>Mildewed blossom at advanced pink stage.</i>	Mildewed blossoms at advanced pink stage mean trouble ahead. Start or continue KARATHANE applications at regular intervals.
 <i>Mildew-stunted blossom at full bloom.</i>	KARATHANE WD is harmless to blossoms, as well as buds, fruit and foliage when used as directed. Apply KARATHANE WD every 7 to 14 days.
 <i>Mildew-injured young fruit and spur foliage.</i>	Continue KARATHANE applications until terminal growth is completed to prevent overwintering infections in new buds. Don't take a chance on fruit or foliage injury with sulfur applications. And KARATHANE is compatible with most pesticides.
 <i>Secondary spread by "summer" spores.</i>	During the early summer, this type of diffuse spotted infection may appear on foliage. Keep it under control by spraying with KARATHANE. Your dealer or Rohm & Haas fieldman can recommend an efficient spray schedule.
 <i>Severely mildewed terminals and foliage resulting from uncontrolled primary and secondary infection.</i>	This type of foliage damage and overwintering of mildew can be prevented only by continuing KARATHANE applications through the period of terminal growth. Since mildew fungi are "waxy" and hard to wet, include an efficient spreader-sticker, such as TRITON B-1956 in your sprays.

Powdery mildew is staging a comeback in many areas. KARATHANE WD is the first organic fungicide to really control this fungus disease without harming the crop, the blossoms or the foliage. When properly used, it is safe for the spray operator and for the consumer. Apple growers and nurserymen are urged to contact their Rohm & Haas fieldman . . . or write direct for complete information on KARATHANE WD—the most effective way to stop powdery mildew and boost yields.



Chemicals for Agriculture

**ROHM & HAAS
COMPANY**

WASHINGTON SQUARE, PHILADELPHIA 5, PA.

KARATHANE and TRITON are trademarks, Reg. U.S. Pat. Off. and in principal foreign countries.

KARATHANE WD

Croxtton and Roy Galyean, Benton County, and Ezra Horton, Searcy County—the three leading strawberry counties.—*Ralph Underhill.*

FLORIDA

Citrus Co-op Expands

FLORIDA Citrus Mutual with its more than 9000 grower-members is the biggest agricultural co-operative of its kind in the world. At present, 85 to 90% of all citrus growers in Florida are Mutual members, and they produce 85 to 90% of all the citrus grown in the state.

The present membership represents an average annual increase of 600 to 700 since the spring of 1952. As a result of the membership drive this year, it is hoped that the rolls will be increased by at least 500 new members.

JERSEY GROWERS WANT APPLE COUNCIL

New Jersey Apple Institute members endorsed, by a large majority, proposed legislation for an Apple Industry Council within the State Department of Agriculture to promote the sale and consumption of New Jersey apples. The council's activities would be financed by a mandatory tax on apples to be paid by all New Jersey growers.

Clinton D. Carrough, Allentown, was chosen president to head the 1959 officers at the organization's recent annual meeting in Mount Holly.

Other new officers are John H. Barclay, Cranbury, vice-president; Ernest S. Race, Jr., Belvidere, treasurer; E. Richard Mansano, Yardville, is secretary-manager.

KENTUCKY

Circular on Leaf Spot

CHERRY growers may soon have to take measures to control cherry leaf spot. Complete spray schedules are given in *Extension Circ. 544-A*, which may be obtained from county agents or by writing Bulletin Room, University of Kentucky Experiment Station, Lexington.

IDAHO

Two New Corporations

TWO fruit companies have recently been incorporated in the state.

Articles have been filed for the Ernest Falen Fruit Ranch, Inc., Caldwell, listing \$250,000 capitalization.

Lewis Berry, Inc., has listed \$400,000 as its incorporation capitalization and is building a strawberry processing plant in Weiser.

The Berry plant will handle the yield from 400 to 500 acres in its initial operations. A series of "school" sessions is being conducted for growers who have signed up to furnish berries for the plant. These classes will cover planting, growing, ground preparation, insecticides, fertilization, and operation and management, according to Ray Kinnear, general manager.—*Ernest W. Fair.*

AMERICAN FRUIT GROWER

NORTH CAROLINA

Hydrocooled Produce

A GIANT auction heralded the opening of a new produce market. Farm Fresh Foods, Inc., this month at Gatesville in Gates County in the northeastern part of the state. Manager Don C. Hall, apple grower of Hendersonville and a licensed auctioneer, was assisted at the sale by Philip Cronkhite, of Horry County Farmers Market, Loris, S. C.



Don C. Hall

All vegetables at the market are hydrocooled and packaged before shipment. Main crops include apples, peaches, snap and butter beans, sweet corn, sweetpotatoes, and peppers, with emphasis on watermelons. Several thousand acres of choice quality watermelons are produced in the area.

The new corporation was organized last year by 25 business men, headed by Paul F. Edmond, Gatesville. The group put up \$50,000 to form the company. Hall, a former territorial representative in the fresh fruits and vegetables division of Food Machinery and Chemical Corp., Lakeland, Fla., was named manager in February of this year and construction of a new building began at about the same time.

Edmond is president of the corporation; Jack Carroll, vice-president; Dr. LeRoy Hand, Jr., secretary; and Allen E. Askew, treasurer.—Carlton Morris, Gatesville.

WEST VIRGINIA

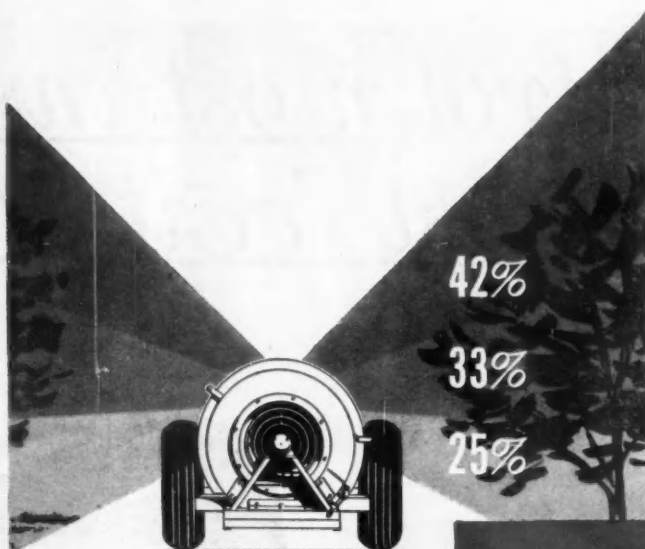
Commercial Apple Survey

THE trend toward fewer but larger apple orchards in the state's four main producing counties—Berkeley, Morgan, Jefferson, and Hampshire—is indicated in the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service booklet, *Connecticut Apple and Peach Survey, 1957*, now being distributed. The survey compares the 1957 study with a 1953 study.

In those four years the total number of commercial orchards shrank 11% with the loss being entirely in the small and medium size or under 150 acres. At the same time, larger orchards, those over 150 acres, increased 44% in number.

The survey found that 48% of apple trees in 1957 were aged 18 years or older in full bearing and 52% were two to 17 years.

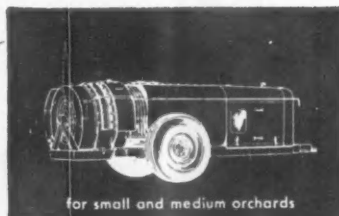
York is still West Virginia's volume variety while Delicious is second.



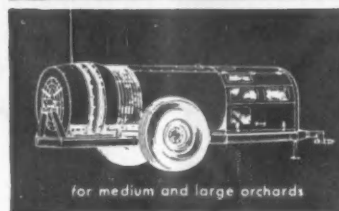
Myers Exclusive Air Volume Distribution

...is built in

You get complete coverage
protection... automatically



for small and medium orchards



for medium and large orchards

Only a Myers air sprayer gives you built-in air volume distribution where you need it. The tapered air outlet is scientifically designed to direct more air into denser foliage. You get real penetration automatically. No deflector vanes to adjust or rust out.

Prove to yourself

Your Myers dealer will show you why spraying with a Myers is the easiest way... the best way.

Myers

The F. E. Myers & Bro. Co.
ASHLAND, OHIO KITCHENER, ONTARIO

control most insects on most fruit crops with

DIAZINON® INSECTICIDE

Control even "problem" insects with DIAZINON insecticide. One broad spectrum effective insecticide does the job of several—gives you more value and better control for your insecticide dollar. Check the control chart on the opposite page. See how DIAZINON insecticide can help solve your particular crop protection problem.

Other Geigy Agricultural Chemicals for your Orchard

CHLOROBENZILATE® SAFE EFFECTIVE MITICIDE

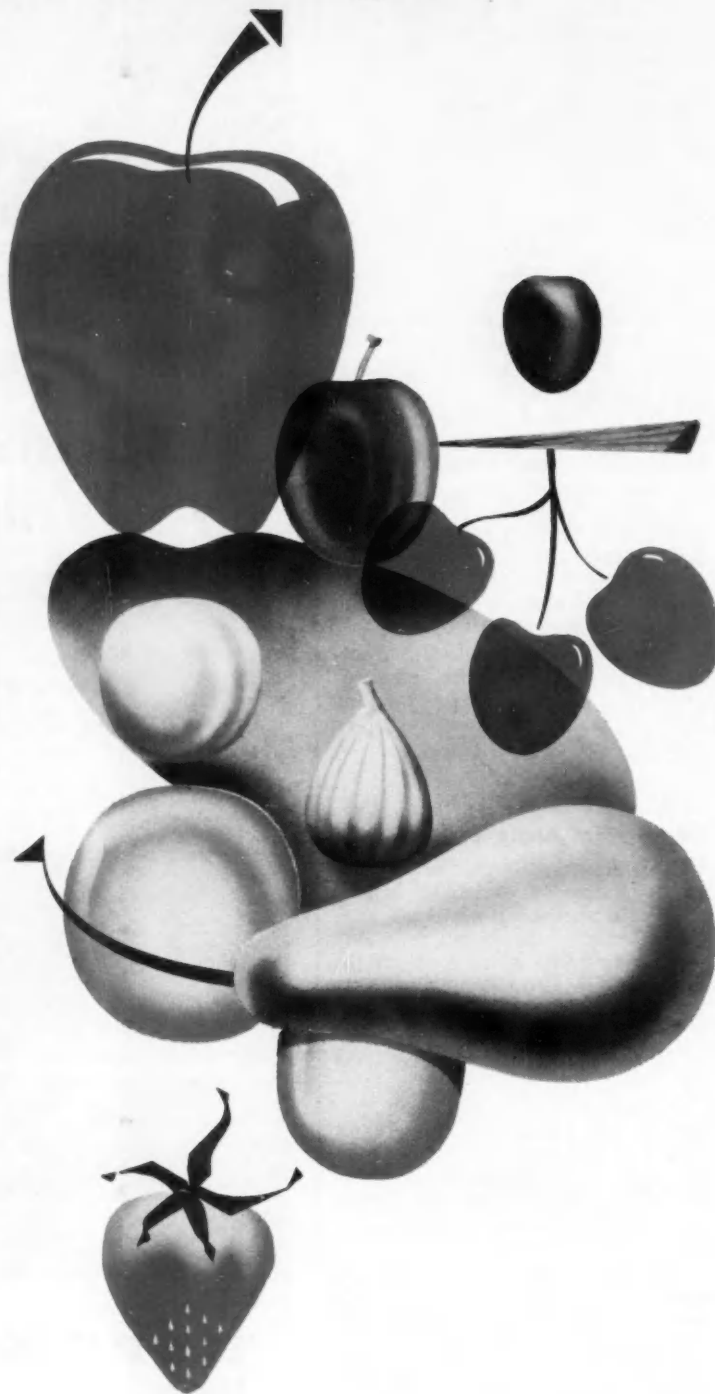
Long residual action. Controls phosphate resistant mites. Low cost. Non irritating.

Geigy **METHOXYCHLOR** INSECTICIDE

Controls many insects attacking fruits. Widely used for control of plum curculio, codling moths and others. Residual. Safe.

SEQUESTRENE® METAL CHELATES

SEQUESTRENE chelates are available for correction of iron, zinc or manganese deficiency in fruit trees. May be applied as soil treatments or as foliage sprays.



DIAZINON[®]

INSECTICIDE



check chart for insect control

TEAR OUT AND SAVE

CROP	INSECT	PRODUCT	DOSAGE (per 100 gals. of spray)	INTERVAL (last spray to harvest)
✓ APPLES PEARS	Codling moths Apple maggots Rosy apple aphids Green apple aphids Wooly apple aphids San Jose scale crawlers Forbes scale crawlers Pear psylla Mites	DIAZINON 25W	2 lbs.	14 days
✓ CHERRIES	Black cherry aphids Cherry fruit flies San Jose scale crawlers	DIAZINON 25W DIAZINON 25E	2 lbs. 1 qt.	10 days
✓ PEACHES APRICOTS NECTARINES	Aphids Clover mites Two-spotted mites Olive scale crawlers San Jose scale crawlers	DIAZINON 25W DIAZINON 25E	2 lbs. 1 qt.	20 days (Peaches) 10 days (Apricots) 10 days (Nectarines)
✓ STRAWBERRIES	Aphids Cyclamen mites Two-spotted mites	DIAZINON 25W DIAZINON 25E	2 lbs. (cyclamen mites—4 lbs.) 1 qt. (cyclamen mites—2 qts.)	5 days
✓ PLUMS PRUNES	Clover mites European red mites Leaf curl plum aphids Mealy plum aphids Thistle aphids	DIAZINON 25W DIAZINON 25E	1-2 lbs. 1-2 pts.	10 days
✓ FIGS	Vinegar flies (<i>Drosophila</i> sp.) Dried fruit beetles	DIAZINON 25W	2 lbs.	10 days
✓ OLIVES	Olive scale	DIAZINON 25W DIAZINON 25E	1½-2 lbs. 1½-2 pts.	75 days
✓ ORANGES LEMONS	Citrus aphids Fruit tree leaf rollers Cottony cushion scale crawlers Soft scale crawlers	DIAZINON 25W DIAZINON 25E	1-2 lbs. 1-2 pts.	21 days

ORIGINATORS OF DDT INSECTICIDES



GEIGY AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS • Division of Geigy Chemical Corporation • Saw Mill River Road, Ardsley, N.Y.

SPRAYING?



HERE'S
POSITIVE
PROTECTION

for ALL FARM CHEMICALS

Pulmosan C-241 RESPIRATOR

Exclusive single cartridge, lightweight (just 7½ oz.), and comfortable. Independently replaceable filter and cartridge save you money. USDA-accepted for dusts, mists, sprays of all organic and inorganic insecticides, fungicides, pesticides such as Phosdrin, Systox, TEPP, HEPT, Parathion, Aldrin, Dieldrin, Chlordane, EPN, Nicotine, etc. Write for full information and prices.



PULMOSAN
STOPS
Accidents

Pulmosan
SAFETY EQUIPMENT CORP.
644 Pacific Street, Brooklyn 17, N. Y.
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Whatever Your Low-Temperature Insulation Needs

From engineering design to complete erection, United Cork Companies offers complete service on B.B. (Blocked-Baked) Corkboard or Uni-Crest expanded polystyrene through its chain of branch offices from coast to coast.

Each installation is specifically planned to meet the requirements of the individual fruit storage area. And each installation is followed up by United's engineers to assure full satisfaction to the fruit grower.

You are invited to discuss your low-temperature insulation requirements with us.

UNITED CORK COMPANIES

6 Central Avenue, Kearny, N.J.

Branch offices in principal cities

Berries

Marketing Group Thrives

THE Door Peninsula of Wisconsin produces many fine strawberries each season although the acreage is relatively small. In the past, problems arose due to distance from markets and the fact that every grower was his own salesman. Marketing was not organized in any way and all too often the fruit was sold under somewhat of a distress situation with returns to the grower erratic and uncertain.

During the winter of 1957 several growers discussed the possibility of forming an association which would have as its main function the centralization of their sales and improvement of the quality of berries shipped out of the area. The idea was accepted by most of the growers and in the

spring of 1958, Peninsula Strawberry Growers Association was formed.

Badger State Apple Corporation, a central sales agency for apples located at Sturgeon Bay, agreed to work with the strawberry growers and offered the use of their office and their sales manager, R. V. Jacks, on a fee basis.

Many problems, as might be expected, had to be ironed out during the first year of operation, but with the co-operation of the growers, the Badger State Apple Corporation, the Peninsula Branch Experiment Station, and the inspection service of the State Department of Agriculture, the association chalked up the following accomplishments that season:

- 1) Volume purchase of supplies for its members.
- 2) Procurement of services of a central sales agency to sell all the fruit of 63 growers.
- 3) Expansion of marketing area as volume shipments became possible.
- 4) Inspection of all fruit and release

FRUIT PEST HANDBOOK

(SEVENTY-THIRD OF A SERIES)

GRAY MOLD OF STRAWBERRY

GRAY mold of strawberry is not only considered the oldest known fruit rot but also the most destructive field rot of strawberry in North America. In some years losses within a given region may exceed 50% of the crop.

This fungus disease is limited not only to the fruit but also may attack blossoms, caps, stalks, and leaves. Infection on these other plant parts is initiated in some instances by a severe frost. Several days after a frost the gray spores (powder-like in appearance) of the fungus may be noted on the blackened blossoms and surfaces of browned caps and leaves. If dry weather prevails after this period, the infection is arrested. However, frequent or prolonged wet periods incite the disease to move down into the tissues infecting the entire blossom stalk itself. This not only reduces the crop but serves as a source of further infection throughout the growing period.

Actual berry infection is more common and may occur at any stage of fruit development before harvest. The first sign of gray mold rot appears as a light brown, soft spot. This may occur near the stem end where the cap retains moisture, or on the side or tip which may be in contact with another infected berry or damp soil surfaces. Soon the berry turns a dark brown as the fungus penetrates throughout the berry. No leaking of juices occurs. Finally, the berry becomes dried out, mummifies, is gray to black in color, and covered with a gray dusty powder—the spores of the fungus. This occurs over a relatively short period of time so that these infected areas may also serve to reinfest the ripening crop.

These diseased plant parts are incorporated into the mulch of the matted row around the strawberry plants. Small, hard, black fungal bodies (sclerotia) are formed on this decaying vegetation which serves to carry the gray mold organism through the adverse weather conditions of hot summers and winters. The following growing season, during periods of high humidity, these sclerotia form spores that serve to infect the developing strawberry plant parts and fruit.

Control. To date, there are no known varieties resistant to this disease. However, thinning and wider spacing in the row of varieties that tend to produce many runner plants will permit good air movement to quickly dry plant parts. Excessive applications of nitrogen in the spring develop a heavy dense growth that produces an ideal moisture retaining micro-climate for fungus development. This is enhanced by the fact that the spores are spread mainly by air



Strawberry infected with gray mold.

currents under the canopy of leaves and not above them. Mulching in the row will prevent the ripening berries from coming in direct contact with infected decayed vegetation and soil.

Spraying or dusting of strawberry beds at intervals to control gray mold is effective in control if used in conjunction with the cultural practices of narrow matted rows and weed control. This is essential for good coverage of developing parts by the fungicide. Applications generally start during the bloom period and are spaced at 10- to 14-day intervals up to harvest. The number of sprays will depend upon local weather conditions and the amount of infection present. Moist periods of at least three days duration coupled with air temperatures mainly below 70° F. are ideal for gray mold outbreaks. Under these climatic conditions applications may be more frequent.

Sprays of captan (Orthocide and Stauffer Captan) or Thylate (Du Pont) at rates varying from 4 to 6 pounds per acre have held gray mold in check. When using a boom the nozzle arrangement should be adjusted so that complete coverage of the top and sides of the rows is effected. Dusting with 30 to 40 pounds of captan (7.5%) per acre is also effective.—Robert H. Fulton, Michigan State University, East Lansing.

with an inspection certificate. 5) Proof to growers that by working together they could do a better job of marketing without so many personal headaches.

The association weathered all of its storms in 1958 and at the annual meeting in March of this year, they had even more enthusiasm and optimism in looking forward to the 1959 season than they had the previous year. At this meeting the members decided to expand their organization both in membership and activities in order to build up their reputation as reliable producers of fine strawberries.

Additional activities include: 1) Strawberry Festival to open the marketing, June 24. At this time Alice in Dairyland, Wisconsin's official promotional representative of agriculture, will add a touch of beauty and personality to their efforts. 2) Additional assessment to help in the separation of grades into Fancy, U. S. 1, and U. S. 2. 3) Investigation of the possibility of processing all U. S. 2 and over-ripe fruit instead of shipping it to the fresh market. 4) Additional field inspections to insure better grading of the fruit during harvest. 5) Expansion of market outlets. 6) Use of special label for fancy fruit.

Officers of Peninsula Strawberry Growers Association for this year are: Francis Pederson, president; Darrel Jeremaissen, vice-president; Tyrus Perry, secretary; and Joseph Cote, treasurer.—F. A. Gilbert, University of Wisconsin, Sturgeon Bay.

SENATE PASSES LABOR REFORM BILL

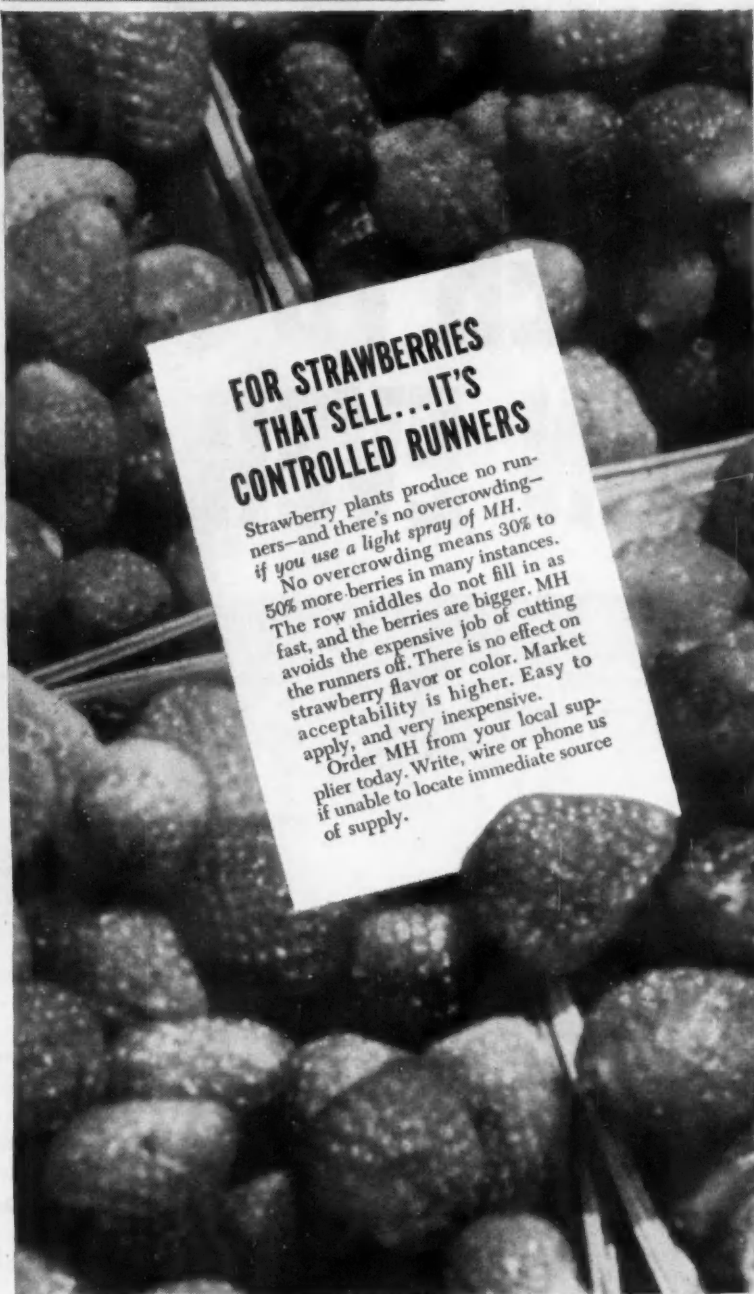
THE labor reform bill passed by the U.S. Senate in a 90 to 1 vote on April 25 contains two provisions of especial interest to fruit growers. One provision is that no union or union representative may demand or accept a fee for unloading a truck. The second provision is that a contract between a teamsters' union and a truck common carrier containing a "hot cargo" clause is an unfair labor practice and any such contractual provision is unenforceable.

However, a McClellan amendment to outlaw secondary boycotts was defeated 50 to 41. Amendments were also rejected prohibiting organizational or recognition picketing and giving jurisdiction to the states to handle legislation covering labor disputes of a local nature.

Next step is approval of the labor reform bill by the House of Representatives. The House is expected to consider the bill in June or shortly after you receive this issue of AMERICAN FRUIT GROWER.

JUNE, 1959

MH RUNNER CONTROL



FOR STRAWBERRIES THAT SELL...IT'S CONTROLLED RUNNERS

Strawberry plants produce no runners—and there's no overcrowding—if you use a light spray of MH. No overcrowding means 30% to 50% more berries do not fill in as fast, and the berries are bigger. MH avoids the expensive job of cutting the runners off. There is no effect on strawberry flavor or color. Market acceptability is higher. Easy to apply, and very inexpensive. Order MH from your local supplier today. Write, wire or phone us if unable to locate immediate source of supply.



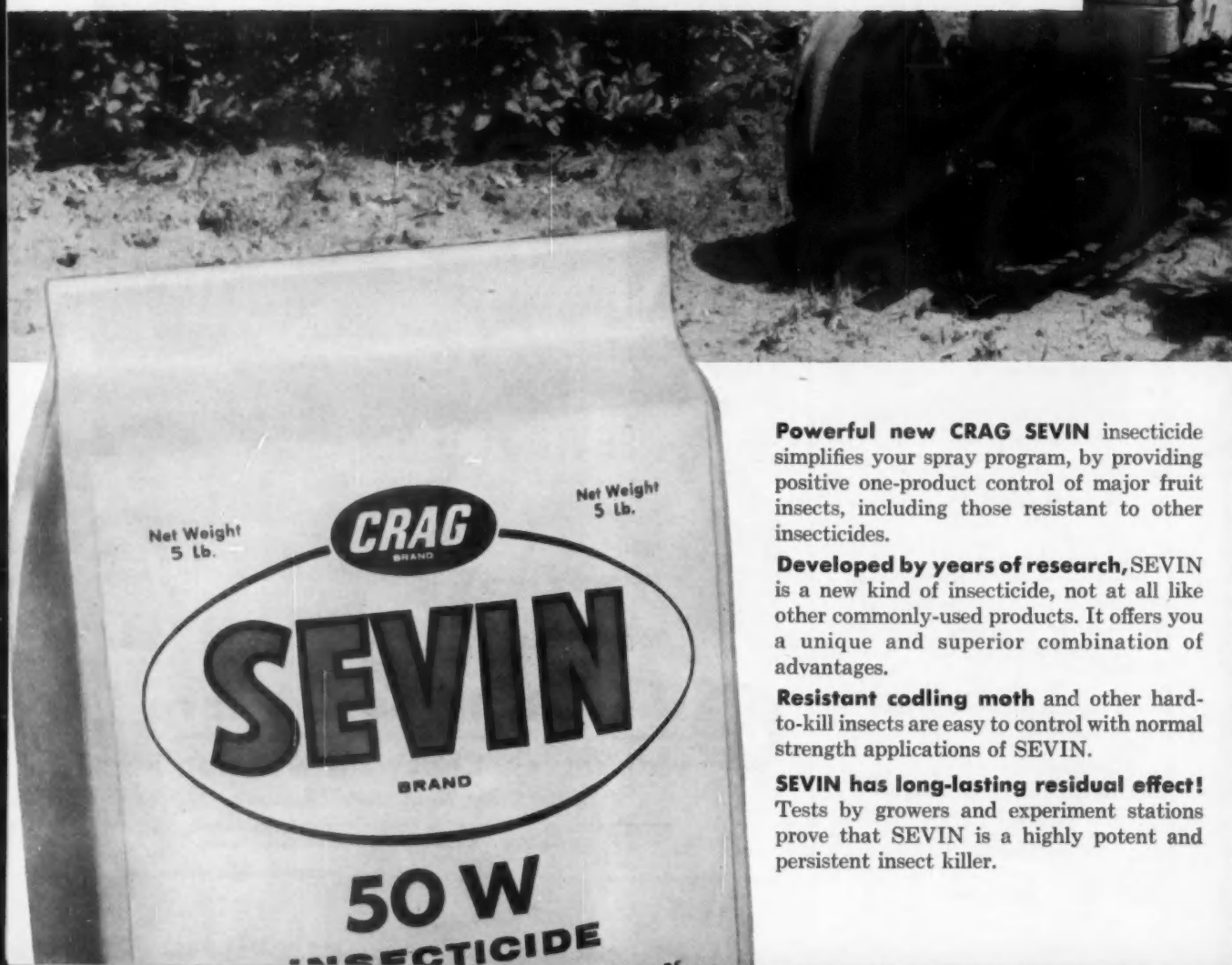
United States Rubber

Naugatuck Chemical Division

653B Elm Street, Naugatuck, Connecticut

producers of seed protectants, fungicides, miticides, insecticides, growth retardants, herbicides: Spergon, Phygon, Aramite, Synklor, MH, Alanap, Duraset.

NOW...INSECTS ARE EASIER TO CONTROL THAN EVER BEFORE



Powerful new CRAG SEVIN insecticide simplifies your spray program, by providing positive one-product control of major fruit insects, including those resistant to other insecticides.

Developed by years of research, SEVIN is a new kind of insecticide, not at all like other commonly-used products. It offers you a unique and superior combination of advantages.

Resistant codling moth and other hard-to-kill insects are easy to control with normal strength applications of SEVIN.

SEVIN has long-lasting residual effect! Tests by growers and experiment stations prove that SEVIN is a highly potent and persistent insect killer.

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WHEN INSECTS ATTACK, SOCK 'EM WITH SEVIN

INSECTICIDE

APPLES and PEARS

SEVIN provides powerful protection for apples and pears by highly-effective control of resistant and non-resistant insects. Use SEVIN to control —

CODLING MOTH
PEAR PSYLLA
APPLE MAGGOT
GREEN APPLE APHID
RED-BANDED LEAF ROLLER
PLUM CURCULIO
FRUIT TREE LEAF ROLLER
PERIODICAL CICADA
ROSY APPLE APHID

PEACHES

Insect control without a residue problem makes SEVIN the preferred insecticide for peaches when applied according to label instructions. Use SEVIN from petal fall until harvest to control —

PEACH TWIG BORER
ORIENTAL FRUIT MOTH
CAT-FACING INSECTS
PLUM CURCULIO
PERIODICAL CICADA

GRAPES

SEVIN brings new safety and simplicity to grape spray and dust schedules. It controls major grape insects and combines well with sulfur. When label instructions are followed, SEVIN can be used safely up to day of harvest to control —

GRAPE LEAFHOPPERS
GRAPE LEAF FOLDER
GRAPE BERRY MOTH

SEVIN is easy to use with safety. Tests indicate that SEVIN is safer to handle than DDT. No masks or protective clothing are needed. Precautions are simple and easy to follow.

SEVIN can be used very close to harvest. When label instructions are followed, SEVIN can be used up to the day before picking on apples, peaches, pears; up to day of harvest on grapes. Fruit finish is excellent with SEVIN.

SEVIN is compatible with miticides, fungicides and other spray and dust materials, with the exception of alkalies such as lime. Get better control of insects — SOCK 'EM with SEVIN!

Get SEVIN Today! SEVIN gives you an unmatched combination of advantages: Simplifies sprays by controlling major insect pests. Knocks out resistant strains of insects. Provides a high degree of safety in use, even close to harvest. Affords long-lasting residual control. Yes, with all these benefits—you can't afford *not* to use SEVIN! See your supplier today for CRAG SEVIN 50W insecticide!

**Union Carbide
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**UNION
CARBIDE**

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On-the-spot brush disposal with

WOOD'S *Offset*

**ROTARY MOWER
SHREDDER
Model 080**



Eliminates buck raking and hauling!



**CUTS
PRUNING TIME**

50%

Does all orchard
mowing with ease

- Cutter extends 5-1/2 ft. to right of hitch point
- Cuts 6-7/3 ft. swath
- Twin rotary blades
- Mows up to 4 acres per hour
- Shreds all prunings up to major cuts . . . chopped residue quickly returns to the soil

WOOD BROTHERS MFG. COMPANY
26906 South 4th Street Oregon, Illinois

Specialists in the Manufacturing of
Tractor Powered Rotary Mower Shredders

**GIVE
DRY WEATHER
THE BIRD...**



**RAIN BIRD,
of course!**

There are handsome dividends to be earned in providing your own weather for crops and pasture . . . there's no better way to do this than with Rain Bird Sprinklers. Get water where you want it, when you want it!

Single installations have more than doubled—even tripled—yields and insured stability of crop income. See your dealer.

Write for free information.



**NATIONAL RAIN BIRD
SALES & ENGINEERING CORP.**
Azusa, California

Grapes

He Likes to Experiment

*Each farm is an experiment station
and the farmer the director thereof.
Liberty Hyde Bailey*

EVERY county agent or farm advisor would like to have an experiment station located in his county; then he could have information developed firsthand for the growers with whom he works. In Ceres, Stanislaus County, Calif., the farm advisors are fortunate in that they have growers who like to experiment. They keep advisors supplied with practical information on various crops.

Homer Vilas, of Ceres, is such a person. Homer farms 90 acres of grapes, 20 acres of almonds, 23 acres of walnuts, and in addition has 15,000 laying hens. On each of these crops and in his chicken enterprise, Homer is continuously carrying out experiments designed to better the operation and he is always willing to share these experiments with the farm advisor. Some of them have been conducted in co-operation with the farm advisor.

Thirty acres of the grapes grown by Homer have belonged to him for only four years. In that four years, by following practices developed on the rest of the farm, Homer has almost doubled the yields. This vineyard was over 20 years old when Homer purchased it.

His vineyards are all flood irrigated, but because the land had never been properly prepared for flooding, there was a large loss in labor time and inefficient irrigation.

Homer, wherever possible, moved soil from high to low spots. He then purchased a furrow blocker. This piece of machinery forces the water to go downhill in a maze pattern so that it moves very slowly. A more efficient irrigation system has resulted and erosion has been reduced.

The tensiometers placed in his vineyard are read daily during the growing season so that they can be calibrated. Homer discovered that even though his soil appeared to be fairly uniform in the vineyard, the tensiometers showed him that there were definite differences in the holding capacities. Now, instead of irrigating the vineyard all at the same time, parts of it are irrigated more frequently. This is one factor in increasing the yields.

Following University of California recommendations that nitrogen is the only element required in vineyards, Homer set out to prove this to his own satisfaction. He established test plots with single element

fertilizers of N, P and K and various combinations of these. True to the university predictions, nitrogen was the only fertilizer giving any increase in yield. Now additional fertilizer plots are being established with nitrogen to find which rate will be most efficient.

Other experimental work being carried out on this farm which growers are watching very closely are the



Homer Vilas, left, of Ceres, discusses pruning of wine grapes with one of his workers.

trellis plots. Homer has trellised several rows of grapes with different types of trellises. He is using a single wire, a double wire vertical, and a horizontal arm. This test has been conducted for the last three years, and from the start the horizontal arm trellis has had a higher yield than the other trellises, even though the same number of buds are left on each type of trellis.

This vineyard was the first in Stanislaus County in which dalapon was used to control perennial grassy weeds. As a result of the demonstration plots, dalapon is now being used in practically all of the vineyards in the county having this problem. Currently tests are being conducted using diuron (Karmex DW) to control annual weeds. These plots have been very successful. Homer hopes eventually through the use of this pre-emergence weed killer to do away with the grape hoe, which he feels is reducing the yields by causing injury to the roots of the vines.

In addition to these test plots, Homer has some of the most accurate frost records in the county, with the minimum temperatures being recorded from several locations on the farm every day.

During the spring of 1958 Homer set up heaters in the part of the vineyards which his records indicated were most likely to be hurt by frost. It was only necessary for him to light the heaters once. At this time the surrounding vineyards were seriously injured, while in Homer's vineyard no injury was noted.

Homer, who is 38 years old, attended University of California,

AMERICAN FRUIT GROWER



"TRITHION® gave the best results I've ever seen"

Says: A. L. Brandstetter, Santa Cruz, New Mexico

Mr. Brandstetter, a large apple grower, reported the following to a group of growers and County Agents at the New Mexico Fruit and Vegetable meeting: *"For the past three years I used other recommended materials for control of mites with good results, but last year they didn't work. I was about to give up on mites in July. At the suggestion of a representative from the Ag College, I tried TRITHION in August with most excellent results. Not one live mite was found during the remainder of the season. In addition, I got excellent control of late brood codling moth. I am completely sold on TRITHION."*

TRITHION, the new long-residual miticide-insecticide, has proved highly effective against mites and aphids, as well as codling

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A big feature of TRITHION is that it requires fewer applications. In dry areas, one application may give seasonal control. In humid areas, repeat applications are necessary. It's compatible with most other pesticides, and is less hazardous to apply than many other organic phosphate insecticides. It is relatively non-toxic to bees, and many beneficial insects.

In apple spray programs, TRITHION is an effective miticide-insecticide for mid and late summer sprays. It is also recommended for use on peaches, cherries, pears, plums, grapes, citrus, strawberries, and many vegetable crops.

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for new folder giving dosage recommendations. Stauffer Chemical Company, New York 17, N. Y.; San Francisco, Calif.; Omaha, Nebr.; Los Angeles, Calif.; Tampa, Fla.; North Portland, Ore.; Glendale, Ariz.; Houston, Weslaco, Lubbock, Texas; Harvey, La.; North Little Rock, Ark.

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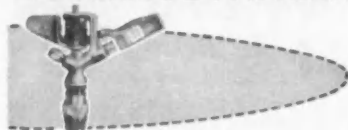


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Davis, for two years, majoring in agriculture. Active in community organizations, he also is a director of Modesto Co-operative Winery.

"I get a lot of satisfaction out of my test plots and I enjoy the many friends I have made through people stopping by to see the results of these experiments," he says. "I would urge growers everywhere to contact their farm advisor or county agent to see if he has some particular experiment of a practical nature that he would like to try out. I have found that just because it works 100 miles from here is no reason for it to work here. I have also found from my experiments that what is good for my neighbors well being is good for me." — *Paul D. LaVine, Stanislaus County Farm Advisor, Modesto, Calif.*

Scholarship Available

CALIFORNIA Grape Certification Association has made \$1500 available to the department of viticulture and enology at University of California, Davis, for an undergraduate scholarship in viticulture.

The first \$500 scholarship will be granted next fall. More information may be obtained by writing Agricultural Extension Service, 566 Lugo Ave., San Bernardino, Calif.

Citrus

Flexible Pipeline

FRANK M. BENSON, prominent Tulare County citrus and olive grower, is developing 50 acres of new citrus ground which he will plant to Valencia oranges.

One feature of this development is the elaborate pipeline system which was constructed of Johns-Manville Transite irrigation pipe.

The heavy red-clay soil of this area

has a peculiarity of moving or shifting, caused by expansion and contraction according to the amount of moisture it receives. This "moving condition" often causes cracking or shearing of conventional pipeline systems.

The Transite pipe can stand a 5-degree bend on each 13-foot length and joint without danger of cracking or breaking. This type of pipeline also offers the added features of minimum interruption of water flow from friction and no problems from rust or corrosion.

Plastic-type risers distribute water from the laterals to each aisle between the tree rows. A series of shut-off valves has been incorporated so that any one or all of the laterals can be used at one time for irrigation.

The Transite pipe is assembled in the ditch and is covered with 30 inches of topsoil. A three-man crew can lay 1500 feet of pipe per day under normal conditions.

Something New

IT is said that there is nothing new under the sun, but the "mandelo" that Konrad de Bnin Bninski of Delray Beach, Fla., has discovered may be a new and profitable fruit for the citrus grower.

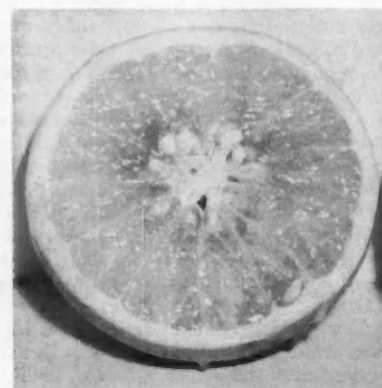
The new fruit which looks like an oversize grapefruit and has a unique tart-sweet flavor resembling that of a tangelo, is a graft from a tree of unknown origin that was found growing in a vacant lot in Miami.

The fruit is very juicy, is segmented like a grapefruit, and has orange-red flesh. It is thought to be a hybrid between a mandarin orange and a grapefruit.

The sample which was taste-tested by AMERICAN FRUIT GROWER staff members was $13\frac{3}{4}$ inches in circumference and weighed $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds. Bninski believes he has something good. He is propagating about 70 cuttings and is applying for a plant patent.—*E. G. K. Meister.*



Mandelo may be new mandarin-grapefruit hybrid.



Fruit is juicy, orange-red with tart taste.

AMERICAN FRUIT GROWER

Lemon Is King

WEST of Santa Paula in southern California's semi-rural Ventura County lies Limoneira, believed to be the biggest lemon ranch in the world. Volney H. Craig, Jr., ranch superintendent, prefers to call Limoneira's 1100 acres of the tart fruit "the largest acreage of lemons of which we know under a single ownership."

Limoneira ranch is owned by 125 stockholders including some who represent the fourth generation to have an interest in the company. Among the directors is A. C. Hardison, now in his 80's, the only remaining member of the original corporate directorship.

As impressive as its size are Limoneira's facilities which include its own machine shop for building equipment, its own research department, insectary, two packing houses, fire department, and water and sewer systems. For its employees, who number 600 at harvest peak, Limoneira provides about 400 houses and duplexes, two stores, four churches, and several playgrounds.

The ranch started in 1893 as 400 acres of lemon and orange groves. Now it contains almost 1800 acres of tree and ground crops. Besides lemons, the rich soil supports more than 400 acres of Valencia oranges, about 80 acres of avocados and some 200 acres of miscellaneous crops including the lima beans for which the county long has been famed.

The ever-risky lemon business, made riskier in recent years by overproduction, relies increasingly on efficiency. That is achieved at Limoneira in many ways: careful record-keeping; greater mechanization; intensified research.

Unlike some growers who consider a stand of trees semi-permanent, Limoneira continually replaces its trees to maintain its minimum production goal of 750 field boxes of lemons per acre. It replaces some 50 acres a year, amounting to approximately a 3% annual replacement of tree crops. About 85% of Limoneira lemons are Lisbons with most of the remainder Eurekas.

One phase of its fastidious paperwork is the records kept of cultural units, orchards planted at the same time. These records insure that blocks of trees not meeting minimum production standards eventually are removed and replanted. Within a block that is sufficiently productive, foremen keep a close watch on laggard trees. Those that fail to measure up to needs receive, as Superintendent Craig puts it, "the last rites with an ax."

Mechanization has been an eco-

Hanna's Handbook of Agricultural Chemicals

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Willoughby, Ohio

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By W. V. Cruess

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Willoughby, Ohio



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"Stribling's reputation is so high, we naturally turned to them for trees and guidance when we started our orchard 3 years ago," says Bob. "We've planted 20,000 clings so far, and we can't praise the stock—or the service—too highly."

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conomic lifesaver in recent years. The superintendent noted that pruning machines alone have saved "an enormous amount of money" by reducing labor costs which have risen more steeply on the ranch than material costs since World War II.

Limoneira uses a mechanical tree topper made in its own machine shop. It costs from \$2 to \$3 an acre to operate while hand pruning of the same area would cost from \$40 to \$50. The machine covers 10 acres in a nine-hour day.

A hedging machine built by Limoneira trims the sides of trees at a cost of \$1.50 to \$2 an acre. A brush cutter shreds prunings in the field and saves the time-consuming chore of hauling brush from the orchards for burning.

The ranch uses two types of mechanical insect control sprayer, an oscillating boom for spraying that requires thorough wetting of tree trunk and wood and a spray blower for outside foliage spraying.

Limoneira operates its own research department and its own insectary. It also works closely with University of California citrus experiment station at Riverside. One of the ranch's best known research projects was its work to control citrus nematodes. Fred Foote, ranch director of research, designed the soil fumigation machine that slices



Mechanical hedger helps in pest control work by providing more sprayer space between rows.

14 inches into the soil and pumps in the fumigant dichloropropane-dichloropropene which diffuses 8 feet into the soil to kill the organism. Florida citrus growers visited Limoneira several years ago to see Foote's fumigator before adapting it to their own soil conditions.

Other research projects include studies of tree spacing to determine if fruit production can be increased by thinning out a thickly planted orchard, methods of supplying nitrogen fertilizers, and virus diseases in citrus.

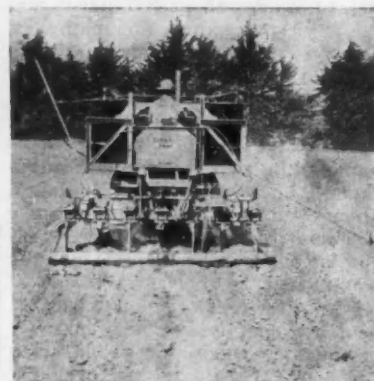
Limoneira has one of the nation's

largest privately owned insectaries. It supplements chemical control work by pitting one insect against another in a fascinating battle of the bugs.

The ranch faces the problem of many growers who find their pests becoming resistant to insecticides. Red spider, a number one pest, was fought successfully for five years with Ovotran, a miticide mainly effective against eggs. Last year at Limoneira red spider began showing resistance to Ovotran. That left the ranch with only Aramite as an effective chemical against the pest.

Because of overplanting of lemon trees in the state in recent years, and because of reduced orange acreage and good orange prices, Limoneira will convert some land to Valencia oranges in coming years. Land coming up for normal replacement, if suitable to either crop, will go into oranges.

Future lemon acreage will be maintained at about 700 acres in



Limoneira fumigator pumps chemical into soil.

production and another 200 acres in nonbearing lemon orchards. Even at this reduced acreage Limoneira's productive groves will put many a lemon pie and many a pitcher of lemonade on the nation's tables.—Jeanne Riha.

Pear Plantings

INCREASED Bartlett pear plantings in Sonoma, Lake and Mendocino counties may reach close to 800 acres this year, according to the agricultural commissioners in the three California counties.

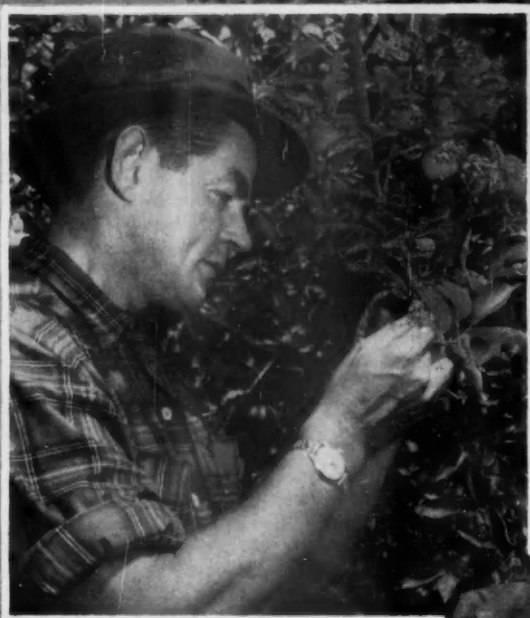
This is estimated from orders for young trees in the tri-county area. Largest planting will be in Mendocino County where 50,000 trees have been sold. Lake County growers anticipate an additional 190 acres to supplement the 4800 acres of Bartletts already in production. In Sonoma County another 200 acres will be planted.—Neale Leslie.

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Willoughby, Ohio

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AFG-6

Apples

Bargaining Sign-Up

FRUIT bargaining groups in the four-state area of Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, as of the first week in May, estimate they had signed up 50% of the free processing tonnage (not processor owned or committed to co-op processor). According to J. Kenneth Robinson, the sign-up is proceeding satisfactorily, despite the doubts of at least two large independent processors that such a grower organization could generate an industry stabilizing effect.

William M. Lott, Gardners, is president of Pennsylvania Fruit Marketers Cooperative, Inc.; Douglas W. Miller, Inwood, is president of West Virginia Fruit Marketers Co-op., Inc.; John L. Caspar, Hancock, is president of Maryland Fruit Marketers Co-op., Inc.; and J. Kenneth Robinson, Winchester, is president of Virginia Fruit Marketers Co-op., Inc. These four state-level groups plan to federate and negotiate as one with the various processors of the area.

Efforts to sign up apple growers in the already-chartered Michigan Apple Processing Apple Marketing Co-op., Inc., is also proceeding on schedule, according to Holland F. ("Pat") Patterson of Michigan State Apple Commission.

A recent report from California indicates a sufficient number of growers signed up to be able to effectively bargain with their processors. Their May 7 bulletin lists 451 apple growers as having pledged their acreages in support of bargaining.

Some New Jersey and many Ohio growers have also expressed interest. Ohio is currently working to make Fruit Growers Marketing Association, an already functioning fresh-fruit sales co-op., the vehicle for its bargaining association. New Jersey's plans are undetermined.

Reports from western New York indicate some chance of a bargaining movement there following the grower referendum on a proposed apple marketing order.

Eventually it is visualized that all areas and states will join bargaining hands in order to negotiate with processors on the broadest possible base.

Pears

New Handling Techniques

THE research work being conducted on new pear varieties and new handling techniques at Univer-

sity of California to increase yields for growers and canners highlighted topics at a recent meeting on the Davis campus.

This marked the first combined meeting of Canners League of California, Pear Zone No. 1, and California Canning Pear Association.

The varieties Max Red, Hardie, and a red sport of Bartlett from a ranch near Placerville are being tested for canning dessert quality, pointed out Sherman Leonard, head of the Davis food processing laboratory. The Placerville bud sport shows up at least as well as the Bartlett so far, he said, but full evaluation of crops as the trees mature more fully will be necessary.

The fruit should be picked at a certain firmness, about 16 to 19 pounds pressure test, and chilled for several days before ripening at 68° and 85% relative humidity to a pressure test of 2 pounds for canning. Pears can be held in the chilling rooms for as long as 90 days before going into the ripening rooms, making possible a continuous flow of fruit to the canning line.

Lawrence L. Claypool, Davis pomologist, told the group that he had found pears have lost some of the sweetness through the years. These lower sugar readings are probably caused by increased yields from the use of more fertilizer and irrigation.

In discussing bulk handling of fresh pears for the cannery, Michael O'Brien, agricultural engineer, recommended a bin with outside measurements of 47 inches square, and no deeper than 27 inches. Solid-sided bins seem to produce less bruising than slat-sided bins. Bulk bins increase storage capacity 30% compared with lug boxes, he said.

FORMER IAA LEADER DIES

SAMUEL Fraser, an outstanding and well-known figure in the apple industry for over 35 years, passed away May 17, 1959, at his home in Geneseo, N. Y. He was 83 years old.

Mr. Fraser was the former executive vice-president of International Apple Association. Born in England in 1876, he came to this country in 1900 and taught for a number of years at Cornell University. In 1919 he became associated with the then International Apple Shippers Association as a specialist in transportation and economic problems, and during subsequent years he served the group and the industry on a consultative basis. He was appointed assistant secretary of IAA in August, 1941; secretary in December, 1941; and executive vice-president in 1952, retiring January 1, 1955.

AMERICAN FRUIT GROWER

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
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Marketing

A National Landmark

BUENA Park, Calif., is the scene of a farm roadside marketing enterprise that should be an inspiration to every roadside marketer in the country. It is there that the Walter Knott family has achieved genuine distinction in the development of a roadside selling venture.

It all started back in 1920, the year when Cordelia Knott entered in her diary, "We rented this farm and started planting berries." The first little roadside stand soon was built and during the next seven years it featured outstanding Boysenberries. In 1927 the family was able to buy the 10 acres of farm land it formerly rented.

Cordelia Knott began making fresh berry pies to sell along with light lunches of hot biscuits and homemade berry jam. But the depression struck hard.

Chicken dinners were tried in 1934 to supplement the income, with the children helping to serve the guests. Eight dinners were sold the first day, and that was the turning point. Many people started showing up at the farm at mealtime. The berry farm began to flourish and additional rooms soon were necessary to serve the dinner guests. By 1940 the seating capacity had increased from 20 to 300.

In 1940 Walter Knott began to build a monument to the pioneering generations of the Old West. He called it Ghost Town.

With a great sense of responsibility, he set out to move an actual ghost town to his market site. The abandoned desert mining town of Calico, where he once worked as a young man, was purchased and its intimate character was completely restored upon its careful removal and reconstruction.

The war years saw the farm grow to 200 acres from the original 10. By 1946, the seven dining rooms could seat 880 guests at one time for the famous Knott chicken dinner. A steak house was added to the other facilities, with dining accommodations for 450 more visitors there.

Today the berry farm is an integrated center of educational and entertainment activities as well as an outstanding market. Thousands of visitors each day flock to the farm, and some 990 employees are needed to serve their needs; 60 acres are devoted entirely to parking, and 1750 persons can be seated at one time for dinner! On Mother's Day in 1958, 14,456 meals were served.

The berry market handles all kinds of fancy fruits, dates, and candies. A separate farm market has been erected on the edge of Ghost Town where the tempting Boysenberry jam and other Knott-produced delicacies are sold.

In spite of the farm's present large size, every visitor is aware of the family's personal touch. Yet, the reason for such complete success is hard to pin down. In Walter Knott's own words, "I don't know that we're any different from any other American family. We just work together and all try to do our share toward making a good future."—Robert L. Bull, University of Delaware Agr'l Ext. Service, Newark.



First berry stand erected in 1920 by Walter and Cordelia Knott in Orange County, Calif.



Main salesroom at Knott's Berry Farm. There are some 40 separate specialty shops with parking for 6000 cars. About 990 employees serve the needs of the thousands of daily visitors.

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DEPENDABLE REFRIGERATION SINCE 1882
FRICK CO.
WAYNESBORO, PENNA., U. S. A.

Only FORKLIFT
that Mounts



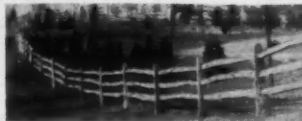
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GLADDEN-HAAS, INC.
OWOSSO, MICHIGAN

RUSTIC WOOD FENCE

PROTECTIVE
ARTISTIC
Write for catalog
showing entire
lines.

2, 3, 4,
and 5
Rail.
Easy to
install.



WOOD PRODUCTS CO.
TOLEDO 12, OHIO

COMPARE Irrigation PUMPS!

**WEIGH THESE POINTS
BEFORE YOU BUY----**

COMPARE — Gorman-Rupp pumps with all other makes and their performance under field conditions . . .

EXCLUSIVE! — Gorman-Rupp Firsts! . . .

- ★ **CHECK VALVE** (lever control) — Standard equipment on pump discharge. No gate valve needed. Valve threaded to receive 6" pipe.
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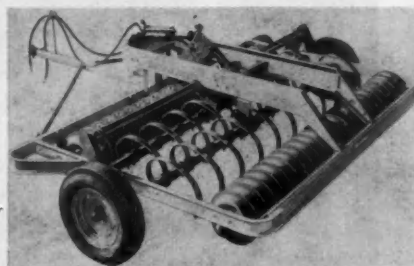
And! with Gorman-Rupp you get a complete irrigation pump package: pump, engine, exhaust priming device, strainer — ready to work

GORMAN-RUPP IRRIGATION PUMPS

GORMAN-RUPP ORIGINATES — OTHERS IMITATE

THE GORMAN-RUPP COMPANY • MANSFIELD, OHIO

NEW FOR YOU



New Kind of Mulcher

Growers in southern Illinois are finding this new mulcher to be the best ever for orchard cultivation. The new machine is equipped with spring teeth which are retracted by hydraulic cylinder action. No matter at what depth the teeth are set, when the hydraulic control is operated, the teeth automatically retract 5 inches above the ground. Thus, there is no need to get off the tractor to raise teeth to clear grass waterways or clear off trash. This is a big feature for growers, and because the machine is made in 8-, 10-, and 12-foot sizes, it can be adapted to any planting plan. Why not write Kewanee Machinery and Conveyor Co. for details. Their address is Kewanee, Ill.

Ideal for Small Fruits

Out on the West Coast, small fruit growers have increased yields by employing a new machine which mechanically cuts strawberry runners and at the same time cultivates. The machine is powered by tractor power take-off and is quickly hooked-up and released by a two-point system. Adjustable cutting knives permit working single, double, and triple row plantings of various widths. You'll want to know more about the Runnervator, which can save you up to \$200 per acre in labor costs. Write Runnervator Manufacturing Co., Inc., P.O. Box 246, Forest Grove, Ore., for the facts.

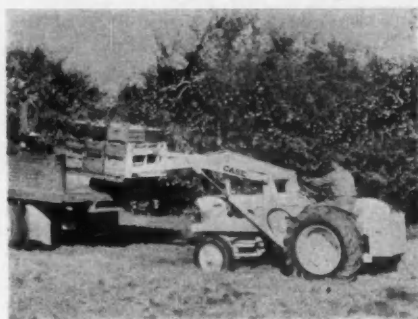
S-500

The new S-500 sprinkler is ideal for orchard operations because it is an impact-type, single-nozzle model featuring compact design. A choice of Hi or Lo angle arc permits increased or decreased coverage with the same nozzle size and pressure. The S-500 has a grit-free bearing, and all of these features make the



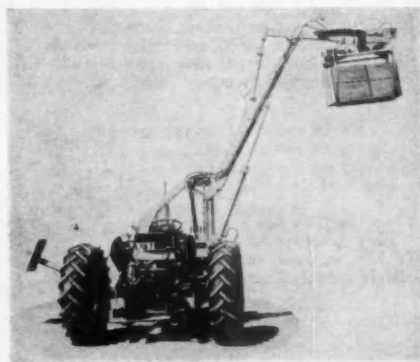
- Single Nozzle Sprinkler
- Hydraulic Claw

new sprinkler ideal for under-tree irrigation. Why not write A. R. J. Friedmann, Skinner Irrigation Co., 1205 Water St., Troy, Ohio.



Lift Profits

Northern New York growers have found the new orchard-tested Case front-end loader to be ideal in reducing picking and packing costs. The loader will fit any Case tractor. As a part of the 1959 Case tractor, it becomes a piece of orchard-profit equipment hard to beat. Palletize your orchard operation—get the facts by writing Len Owen, J. I. Case Co., Dept. F-139, Racine, Wis.



Easy Loading

The newest thing in Kansas is the development of a low-cost hydraulic claw which is ideal for the commercial fruit industry. The claw fits any tractor and has a load capacity of 600 pounds. The tower will swing 120 degrees, and with a feather touch it will load orchard boxes. A self-contained hydraulic pump eliminates the need for a tractor hydraulic system. Every profit-minded grower should own this type of equipment. If you will write E. W. Avery, Shawnee Manufacturing Co., Inc., Topeka, Kan., you will receive by return mail full particulars.

FACTS ABOUT OUR FORESTS—

Since 1847 when John Sutter built a sawmill on the American River, California has been producing lumber for construction and the manufacture of thousands of other wood products.

Today, after 112 years, there remains in California some 360 million board feet of standing saw timber, enough to rebuild every residential dwelling in the nation and supply many by-products as well.

ONE IMPORTANT FOREST-FRESH LUMBER PRODUCT IS THE STANDARD NAILED LUG BOX.

An engineered sales unit for delivery of your peaches in prime condition to markets everywhere.

Unexcelled Eye-appeal.

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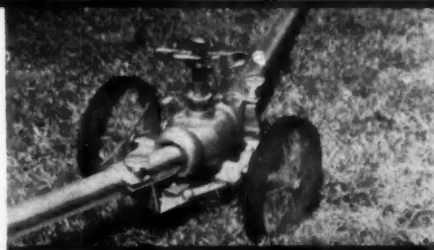
San Francisco 5, Calif.

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THE ONLY
IRRIGATION
SYSTEM PROVED
PRACTICAL FOR
ORCHARDS.

As little as
1/5 MAN HOURS
per acre
per irrigation.

Now the advantages of sprinkler irrigation can be realized on fully grown orchards . . . without the tedious and costly labor of manual moving. A WHEEL-TRAC system, once set up, is quickly moved by one man and never needs to be disconnected. Unbelievable savings and crop increases can be yours. Write for full information today!



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IRRIGATION
COMPANY-INC.**
64 Barnard St.
San Jose, Calif.

PROP YOUR TREES THE EASY WAY

The new easier AMERICAN FRUIT GROWER Tree Prop used by many growers does the job quickly, efficiently and at very LOW COST!



PROPS ALL SIZES OF BRANCHES



- Horizontally
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20c apiece
12 for \$1.90
30 for \$3.50
100 for \$12.00
500 for \$50.00

AMERICAN FRUIT GROWER
Willoughby, Ohio

Please send me (No.) Tree Props

Attached is \$.....

Name

Address

City & State

(Offer good only in U.S.A.)



By HENRY BAILEY STEVENS

Those Good Old Days AN OLD schoolmate whom I will call Modesto (he wants to remain anonymous) has been discussing with his engineering son the possibility of planting a small specialty, spare-time orchard of peaches, apples, and pears for roadside sales. My friend is nostalgic about the scarce old varieties loved in childhood—Russet, Pearmain, Nod-head—and yet he wonders: Would they pay? Or are their admirers dying out and the new generation not interested? Fortunately he is not afraid of work.

"There is of course now a revolt against drudgery," he writes. "No one wants to bend the back any more. Drudgery is for other people not so rich. Yet I want to say that the picture of the 'Man with the Hoe' has been overdone.

"We can get pleasure from hand tools that we miss entirely when we are on a tractor seat. The machine operator sees masses of plants; in a sense it is as bad for a plant to be ignored as an individual. The flood of books on personality problems shows that much of the frustration in modern life stems from this very blurring of identity. Besides a green thumb, the good gardener needs a seeing eye which is observant of small objects along a row, the individuality of every plant, and the life of the soil."

We would welcome comment either on varieties or the hoe.

Only Time And Space Can Tell ANOTHER orchardist whose thought reaches to outer space turns up in H. A. Burrell, of Iowa, who says: "It is hard to decide which is the best fruit. As the stars differing in glory are all fine, so are fruit. However, I vote a peach best, until a luscious plum is offered for my favor. Then I reserve my fire until a juicy pear melts in my mouth like a song in the ear. But after all, the apple, painted by a sunbrush across a 90-million-mile gulf, raises the ante and bursts the bank."

Add to unusual orchard names: Ment-Flora Farm, Sutton's Bay, Mich.

Miracle Menu

By Clare H. Brewster

Crates of golden carrots,
Tomatoes in their packs,
Carloads full of cabbage
Are rolling on the tracks.

Lettuce, limes and lemons,
Great gobs of grapefruit too,
Spinach of the greenest,
Fresh from the morning dew.

Wherever you may travel,
Tell every hungry soul
Relief from all that ails him
Is in the salad bowl!

Nature Verses

By Eunice Branum Souder

Augusta, Kans.

Trees Down My Lane

These trees to me are so bold!
Towering with grace, though old.
Sometimes in flippant moods,
They appear like city dudes.
Now they whistle, then they sing,
Unselfish in their sheltering.
If they could speak, I know full well
Little things that they would tell.

Earthworm

I eat rich morsels, I work the ground,
Help the farmer by burrowing round.
I roll myself into a ball,
Winter's coming, frost with fall.
During the rains I get a notion
Place is crowded, lands a'goshen!

Dandelion

Yellow buttons are all around,
And this is no illusion,
Springing brightly from the ground,
Adding to bees' confusion.

Orchard Secret

By Bertha R. Hudelson

Normal, Ill.

Down in the orchard where the grass
Grows tangled, thick, and tall,
Six happy gray-furred deer mice live—
Big-eared, white-vested, small.

With joyful squeaks they run around
On dainty nimble feet
Seaching for juicy roots and seeds—
The food they like to eat.

Yet when they feel a danger near
They scamper on quick toes
To hide in some safe place, but where
It is nobody knows!

Address your "Windfalls" contributions to Henry Bailey Stevens, AMERICAN FRUIT GROWER, Willoughby, Ohio.

GET YOUR COPY NOW!

COPIES of Results of 1958 Fungicide Tests are now available and may be obtained for \$1.00 each from Dr. A. B. Groves, Department of Plant Pathology and Physiology, Winchester Fruit Research Laboratory, R. D. 3, Winchester, Va. All orders should include remittances made out to The American Phytopathological Society, which sponsored publication of the results. An added charge will be made for postage and handling where orders must be billed.

AMERICAN FRUIT GROWER

THE QUESTION BOX

Don't be perplexed! Send us your questions—no matter how big or small. A 4-cent stamp will bring you an early reply. Address: The Question Box, AMERICAN FRUIT GROWER, Willoughby, Ohio.

STRAWBERRY CULTURE

I would like to know the best way to grow strawberries in my area and wonder if there is a bulletin or other information I could obtain on the subject.—Oregon.

Your county extension agent or the Bulletin Clerk, Oregon State College, Corvallis, can supply you with Bul. Ex. 748, *Strawberry Growing in Oregon*. Also, ask for Bul. Sta. 419, *Insect Pests and Diseases of Strawberry in Oregon*.

PICKING LADDERS

Where can I buy aluminum picking ladders?—Georgia.

Try Aluminum Ladder Co., Worthington, Pa.; W. E. Brosius Co., 711 House Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.; California Ladder Co., Whittier, Calif.; Michigan Orchard Supply Co., South Haven, Mich.; or Orchard Sales Co., 5050 Joy Rd., Detroit 4, Mich.

GRAPE VARIETIES

Which early, midseason, and late black grape varieties are recommended for my area?—Kentucky.

Try Fredonia (early), Concord (mid), and Sheridan (late).

BARK INVERSION

Some years ago you had an article about dwarfing by bark inversion. Could you send me a copy of the article?—Nebraska.

We are sending our reader tear sheets of *Dwarf Trees with Bark Inversion* by Karl Sax, which appeared in our March, 1955 issue.

RASPBERRY SAWFLY

What measures should I follow to control raspberry sawflies in my raspberry planting?—Wisconsin.

Spray the foliage with a mixture of 2 tablespoons of arsenate of lead or 50% DDT in a gallon of water (3 pounds of lead arsenate or 2 pounds of DDT to 100 gallons) when leaves are fully expanded. If damage comes after bloom, dust with 1 to 2% rotenone dust. Do not apply lead arsenate or DDT after bloom.

CHERRY SHAKERS

Is there such a thing as a cherry harvester or any device that would speed up the expensive hand harvesting of cherries?—Michigan.

As a result of work done by Dr. Jordan Levin, USDA, and H. P. Gaston, of Michigan, shaking cherry trees seems to be in the picture for fruit growers in the near future. This radical approach to an expensive harvest operation was inspired by use of mechanical tree shakers in the nut industry of the West Coast.

Both tart and sweet cherries were harvested last year on an experimental basis by tree shakers. Gaston and Levin report 85 to 90% of cherries could be shaken from the trees into nets or catching devices in a 15-second shake. The quality of the fruit was carefully examined and found to be satisfactory. Less bruising seemed to occur on the fruit than was true from hand picking.

While interest is high in cherry tree shakers, it will be only through experience that their final true value to the industry will be determined.

JUNE, 1959

Make your orchard more fruitful



TRAVEL TOWER, made by Pitman Mfg. Co., Kansas City, Mo., is driven and powered by a 9.2-hp AENL Wisconsin engine.



PEST KILLER sprays from one or both sides. Made by Trump Ltd., Oliver, B. C., Canada, the 200-gal. unit is powered by a 37-hp VG4D Wisconsin air-cooled engine.

USE WISCONSIN-POWERED EQUIPMENT FOR SPRAYING, PRUNING, and PICKING

You can produce more fruit with less work and at lower cost by mechanizing your orchard operations with Wisconsin-powered equipment. You can get along with fewer men and less equipment. That's because one Wisconsin-powered machine and one man can do the work of two or more — and because one machine can often be used for several jobs.

You can depend on Wisconsin-powered equipment whenever you need it. Wisconsin heavy-duty, air-cooled engines start fast, work steadily in temperatures from sub-zero to 140° F. This all-weather dependability enables you to get pests before they get the fruit — to harvest it before heat or killing frost kill flavor and sales-appeal.

Wisconsin air-cooled engines work better, last longer, and need little care. Quality construction minimizes wear. Air-cooling eliminates up to 26 wear and replacement parts generally used on water-cooled engines — rids you of winter freeze-ups and summer dry-ups. You don't have to worry about radiators, fan belts, anti-freeze, or costly "I forgot to check it."

Get Bulletin S-237 covering the Wisconsin line of engines, 3 to 56 hp.



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World's Largest Builders of Heavy-Duty Air-Cooled Engines

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sizes from
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—Complete—

- Amazing fibreglas interior—cannot leak, rust rot or deteriorate
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SEND FOR COMPLETE DETAILS ON THIS NEW CONCEPT IN HYDRO-COOLING

WRITE—WIRE—CALL

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1706 W. Cherry, Clarksville, Ark.
Phone Pleasant 4-2022

FOR OUR READERS

Because Roadside Stand Sales are becoming more important and profitable, we thought we could help you by making Roadside Stand Signs available at the lowest cost.

The signs are printed on waterproof, heavy, board—22" x 28", in two colors. One color is Orange Day Glow which shines in the daytime. The sign has a dark green background. It is eye catching and appealing. Here is what it looks like—

STOP
"BUY THE BEST"
FARM FRESH
PRODUCE

In addition, individual fruit and vegetable strips, which can be attached to the big sign, are available. These strips are 28" long x 5" wide. Here is what they look like—

SWEET CORN

PEACHES

The price for the Big Two Color sign is \$3.00 apiece, or two signs for \$5.00. The strips are 50c apiece or 10 for \$3.50.

Send Your Order To—

Roadside Stand Sign Dept.
AMERICAN FRUIT GROWER
PUBLISHING COMPANY
Willoughby, Ohio

Nuts

New Pecan Varieties

TWO new pecan varieties, Choctaw and Wichita, developed by L. D. Romberg, U. S. Pecan Field Station, Brownwood, Texas, have been released by USDA. Both are of outstanding quality.

The **Choctaw** is a controlled cross between Success and Mahan. The tree is vigorous in growth, typical eastern type, is less spreading in form than Success, and branches freely. The trees seem to be resistant to disease. Nuts mature at about the same time as those of Success. Kernels release well from the shell, are bright in color, smooth in form, of high oil content and rich flavor. The nuts are suitable for both the inshell and shell-ing trade.

Choctaw variety appears to have all-around good qualities and is considered desirable for trial in all the southern pecan growing areas.

Wichita variety originated as a controlled cross between the Halbert and Mahan varieties. The tree is a strong grower and moderately upright. Pollen is shed relatively late so Wichita should cross-pollinate well with such varieties as San Saba Improved. The thickness of the shell, formation of the internal packing material, and the central wall of the nuts of Wichita are very similar to Schley.

Wichita has good foliage, and consistent production of high quality nuts. It is recommended for trial in areas where western varieties do well.

Stone Fruits

Pick Your Own Cherries

AT OUR fruit farm in North East, Pa., we do a lot of pick-your-own business in sweet and sour cherries. Although we also sell peaches, apples, and grapes in this manner, our biggest volume is in cherries. We sell all the sweet, plus about 20 tons of red tart cherries by this method.

We have provided a roadside park and restrooms for our customers. We also are building a 50- x 65-foot swimming pool for their use. These special attractions account for our selling from 1 to 15 tons of cherries per day during the harvesting season. Our mailing list includes 3100 customers to whom we send cards giving the harvesting dates and price of cherries.

Our 142-acre farm includes 30 acres of bearing and 20 acres of non-bearing cherry trees. Except for 5

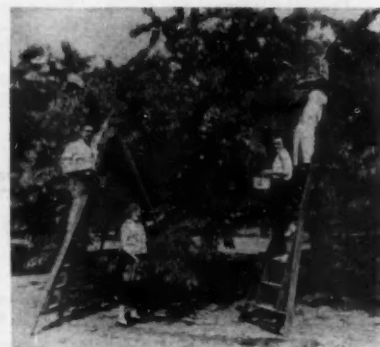
acres, the remaining acreage is in other fruit crops. We also rent 30 more acres.

We have no trouble in getting cherry trees picked clean and our customers do less damage to trees than paid workers. They also pick double the amount of cherries than they would buy on the market.

We also sell fruit at a roadside market. Our grape and apple press will press 5000 gallons of juice per day, and we ship grape juice in barrels all over the eastern part of the U. S. Our cold storage building has a 12,000-bushel capacity.

Irrigation plays an important role in our farm operation. Our farm pond holds 5 million gallons of water which we use for irrigation by gravity, with a 30- to 60-pound pressure on our mainline.

The mainline is 8 inches in diame-



During the harvesting season, Ken Youngs, of North East, Pa., sells from 1 to 15 tons of cherries per day to the pick-your-own trade.

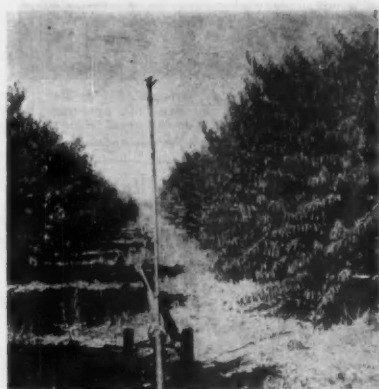
ter from the pond for 2000 feet, narrowing down to 6 inches, then to 4 inches, with some sidelines of 4 and 2 inches. A total of 11,000 feet of line is underground, from which we use outlets to Wade Rain aluminum pipe 3 and 2 inches in diameter. I prefer the 2-inch pipe because of the ease in moving it. Our lines are 960 feet long, with 24 5/32-inch Wade Rain sprinklers. The underground pipe, which is wrought iron, was salvaged from abandoned railroad water pans.

By using two lines, we cover 120 trees in eight hours with about 1 inch of water. We irrigate three to six times in most years.

All of our sprinklers are low angle and we can cover up to 10 acres per day. The 5/32-inch Wade Rain sprinklers will work on 15 to 25 pounds of pressure. We also use water for spraying from 1 1/4-inch outlets, which results in a big saving in time and money.

We keep four year-around employees who are provided with tenant houses and utilities, and we pay their social security in full.—Ken Youngs, North East, Pa.

AMERICAN FRUIT GROWER



Line of sprinklers in Chase peach orchard, Marysville, Calif., throws water over four rows.

Irrigating Peaches

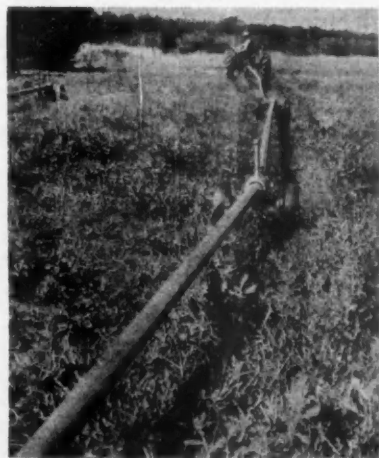
ON the Frank Chase ranch, Marysville, Calif., 24 acres of orchard and 24 acres of pasture are irrigated with the same tow-type sprinkler system.

Chase's orchard and pasture are adjacent. This gives the advantage of being able to use the same unit for irrigating both crops. His program is so arranged that he starts at one side of the pasture and with four changes of the line he is next to the orchard. The line is then moved into the orchard and with five changes he has the irrigating completed there. The line is then taken back to the pasture and the process starts again.

On the pasture 2½-foot risers are used. In the orchard 8-foot ones make it possible to throw the water over the trees to cover four rows.

The labor bill compared with that for flood irrigating has been reduced. Water is started in early morning and shut off late at night. A check is made at noon. No manpower is necessary to keep an eye on the system.

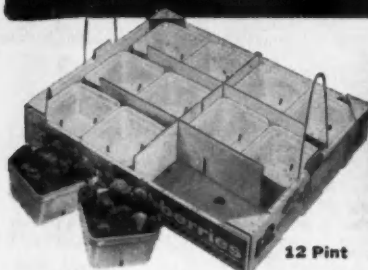
Equipment costs also have been reduced by arranging the irrigation



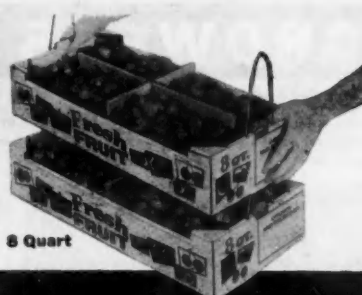
Frank Chase pulling wheel-mounted sprinkler line from irrigated pasture to the orchard.

JUNE, 1959

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8 Quart

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Interlocking
BERRY TRAY
MASTERS today

Strong wire handles interlock tray masters for safe stacking. Double walls and partitions and reinforced, locking corners give tremendous stacking strength... prevent crushing. Horizontal and vertical ventilation protects fruit quality.

Sets up quickly by hand without staples or tape. Economical KYS® baskets display your fruit attractively. Stock design is printed in two colors. Special brand designs available at extra cost.

Write, wire or phone for samples and prices.



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Champion Containers, Inc., Plymouth, Michigan
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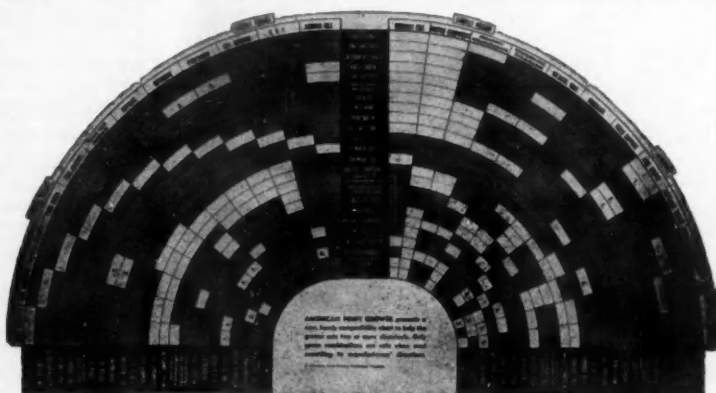
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large or small we
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Tysen Orchard Service
A complete line of or-
chard tools, equipment.
Flora Dale, Biglerville, Pa.



WHAT'LL IT MIX WITH?

Larger and completely revised for 1959. For economical and safe spraying, the compatibility of the various organic insecticides and fungicides is a must. AMERICAN FRUIT GROWER has again produced an ingenious spray compatibility chart which tells the grower at a glance just what chemicals will mix safely. Printed in 3 colors and mounted on Bristol board, it will guide you through the spraying season ahead. Also the important companion Spray Safety Chart which has been developed to help you in the safe, sure way to use these spray materials.

Order both charts — a 70c value — for only 60c. This offer good only in U.S.A. and Canada. Quantity prices on request. Coin or your check must accompany each order.

AMERICAN FRUIT GROWER, Willoughby, Ohio

GROWERS OPPORTUNITY PAGE

Only 25¢ a word for one-time insertion; 20¢ a word per month for two-time insertion; 15¢ a word per month for four times or more. CASH WITH ORDER. Count each initial and whole number as one word. Copy must be in the 15th of the second month preceding date of issue. You can use our companion publication, AMERICAN VEGETABLE GROWER, in combination with AMERICAN FRUIT GROWER for only 10¢ a word more.

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AGENTS WANTED: NOW CALLING ON Growers, Nursery and Greenhouse men, Landscapers, etc. Quality line of garden tools and knives. Good commissions. GIFTSEARCHERS, P. O. Box 11603, Mt. Lebanon 28, Pa.

SPECIAL—THREE 65¢ TUBES \$1.00 "PIKE'S GREEN MOUNTAIN SALVE." Infections, drawing—healing "since 1883." Box 8104 Dept. N, Fort Lauderdale, Florida.

BOOKS

THE HOW-TO BOOK ON STRAWBERRIES. The layman's primer, the professional's reference and everyone's factual guide to more and better strawberries. \$1.50. AMERICAN FRUIT GROWER, Box 159, Willoughby, Ohio.

FOR EDUCATION, PLEASURE AND profit, read "ADVENTURES IN BEEKEEPING." A true story. \$2.00. ROBERT OGLESBY, R.R. 1, Middletown, Ohio.

BERRY BOOK: "THIRTY YEARS OF BERRIES." Raspberries and Strawberries. 84 pages, price \$1.00 P/paid. ROY TURNER, 1525 S. Livingston St., Peoria, Ill.

DRUG MEDICINES DISAPPOINT, DISILLUSION. Why defeat nature's spontaneous recovery efforts? New 25¢ book, MEDICINES OF NATURE describes seven universal curatives freely available everywhere. M-PRESS, Coalmont 143, Tennessee.

BRUSH & WEED KILLERS

KILL SUBMERSED WATER WEEDS which foul up motor propellers, tangle fishing gear and choke irrigation ditches with R-H Granular Weed Rhap. Inexpensive, easy to use, sure results. For details write REASOR-HILL CORPORATION, Box 36AF, Jacksonville, Arkansas.

KILL BRUSH AT LOW COST WITH AMAZING R-H Brush Rhap. Will not injure grasses, grains, cattle or other animals. See your dealer or write REASOR-HILL CORPORATION, Box 36AF, Jacksonville, Arkansas.

KILL BITTERWEEDS, WILD ONIONS AND dog fennel with R-H Weed Rhap at low cost. Will not injure grasses, grains, cattle or other animals. Call your dealer or write REASOR-HILL CORPORATION, Box 36AF, Jacksonville, Arkansas.

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EARN MONEY AT HOME RAISING FISH-worms for us! We buy your crop! Inquire: OAK-HAVEN-25, Cedar Hill, Texas.

EARN CASH FROM STRAWBERRY SALES! Get our How-To Book on Strawberries that gives common sense treatment of the must and must-not in strawberry culture. Fully illustrated. \$1.50. AMERICAN FRUIT GROWER, Box 159, Willoughby, Ohio.

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MODERN AUTOMATIC ELECTRIC CIDER presses for roadside stands and small orchardmen. Presses 10 gallon to 15,000 gallon capacity. Everything for the cider maker, ball bearing graters, press racks, cloths, packing, valves, labels, filters, pasteurizers, bottling equipment. Write for supply catalogue. W. C. RUNKLES' MACHINERY CO., 185 Oakland St., Trenton 8, N.J.

SANITARY CIDER MAKING EQUIPMENT. Write for our latest catalog showing containers, fillers, cider supplies, filters, Palmer presses and parts for all mills—featuring the newest of Easy to Clean high capacity graters. ORCHARD EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLY COMPANY, Hill Street, Bristol, Connecticut.

ENLARGEMENTS

TWO BEAUTIFUL OILCOLOR 8 x 10 ENLARGEMENTS from any photo or negative (returned) \$1.00. PORTRAITCO, A780, Sweetwater, Texas.

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SENSATIONAL GARDEN TRACTOR. HOES between plants and rows, including strawberries. Eliminates hand hoeing. Standard in size, yet entirely different. Patent 2742840. Also tills. Fantastic offer to first few inquiries. AUTO HOE, DePere 8, Wisconsin.

HEAVY DUCK BRUISE PROOF FRUIT picking bags @ \$36.00 dozen here. Utility bags @ \$48.00 dozen here. All bags delivered in 10 dozen lots or more. JOHN T. LAWRENCE, Inman, S.C.

FORK LIFT, CLARK CLIPPER, GASOLINE, 2,000 pound lift. Excellent condition. 130" extended mast—\$2,000. GOLDEN HARVEST FARMS, Valatie, N.Y. MU 4-9763.

USED SPEED SPRAYERS. 36's AND 40's, late models. Bean 35 G. P. M. trailer units. Bean and Hurst blower attachments. N. BUDD SCOTT & SON, Inc., Delanco, N. J.

NIAGARA 36" APPLE GRADER, SIZES FROM 2" to 3" and over. 2 W & T 50 foot packing section and cull conveyor. Excellent condition. PARKER FARMS, Wilton, N. H.

28 SPEED SPRAYER, 36 SPEED SPRAYER Bean 35 PTO sprayer, Bean 35-T, Bean 14-MT. 500 gal Myers PTO, Bean Royal 50 and 35 pumps. New-used. Bomber tires & tubes. Bargains. 70,000 new crates. Small grader. CORY ORCHARDS, Cory, Indiana.

WAYLAND SIZER, 2 STREAMS, 10 SIZES each. Used two seasons. HARMONY HOLLOW ORCHARD, Front Royal, Va.

NEW AND USED ICE CRUSHER SLINGERS bought and sold. Tell us your needs. Your complete source on ice equipment and supplies. Write for free catalog. INDEX COUPON AND SUPPLY COMPANY, 612 Indiana Avenue, La Porte, Indiana.

ORIGINAL MANUFACTURER HYDRAULIC juice presses, hand and power operated, designed for small and large volume production. Press cloths, press racks, packings, valves, filter cloths and other supplies. THOMAS ALBRIGHT COMPANY, Goshen Ind. Phone 3-1785.

1953 MODEL 36 JOHN BEAN SPEED SPRAYER, completely rebuilt and repainted, bomber tires. Approximately 2600 cubic feet prefab refrigerator, units available. New and used cider presses. MARVIN FAETH SPRAYER CO., Fort Madison, Iowa.

NIAGARA PEACH GRADER 500 BUSHEL per hour capacity, all complete including tables, motors, belts, switch boxes, 6 roll sizer, 30 inch brush. Excellent condition. LOGAN N. COLP, Cobden, Illinois.

FOWL

PEAFOWL. PHEASANTS. GUINEAS. Waterfowl. Bantams. Thirty varieties pigeons. JOHN HASS, Bettendorf, Iowa.

GARDEN SUPPLIES

PROTECT YOUR BERRY CROPS. CHEESE-cloth 100 yards by 48" in convenient 10 yard lengths. \$7.00 prepaid. 50% less mill price. JOSEPH HEIN, Box 356B, Thornwood, N.Y.

HELP WANTED

ORCHARD MANAGER IN CHARGE OF production wanted for large Eastern apple orchard. Agricultural background and orchard experience necessary. Agricultural College work helpful. Leadership and good management most important. A working knowledge of refrigeration and pack-house management helpful. Salary and bonus comparable to qualifications with every opportunity for advancement. Our organization knows of this opening. Reply giving all possible information and references to AMERICAN FRUIT GROWER, Box 198, Willoughby, Ohio.

INVENTIONS WANTED

ARE YOU INTERESTED IN OFFERS FROM reliable manufacturers for your invention? Patented, unpatented. HARVEY ASSOCIATES, Dept. 7A, Cambridge, Maryland.

MISCELLANEOUS

BANANA PLANT, GROWS ANYWHERE—indoors, outdoors. \$1.50. Postpaid. SOPHIA SULEN, Ladylake, Fla.

BERRY BOXES OF BROWN KRAFT FIBRE-board, white inside. Quarts \$16.00, pints \$14.00 per M. RONALD PENNINGTON, Rockford, Michigan.

LIFE-TIME PLANT STAKES, CONSTRUCTED from 1 1/4" aluminum tubing 42" long. Olive-green finish blends with foliage. Ideal for electric fences. SELF-COUPLED—Use two or more for tree props. \$5.00 dozen (Shipping weight 20 pounds) plus parcel post. Write for literature. HENRY SAMARA, Lula, Ga.

BUILDINGS—PREFAB OF STEEL AND wood, 30 x 60 ft. for \$1,653.00. Write for picture and price on size you need. WAYNE WYANT, Rep., New Bethlehem, Pa.

67 PROVEN PROFITABLE MONEY-MAKING plans \$1.00. Bargain. DELMONT PUBLISHING COMPANY, Delmont 6, Pa.

DO YOUR OWN GRAFTING AND BUD-DING the easy way. Use Jiffy Bud Sealer. \$1.00 direct from BUD SEALER CO., Box 317, Brooksville, Florida.

SEED MAKES LARGE COMMERCIAL PER-simmon. No grafting needed. 15—\$1.00. SOPHIA SULEN, Ladylake, Fla.

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

LEARN PROFESSIONAL CAKE DECORAT-ing. Details free. DECO-SECRETS, Venice 33, Cal.

SEW APRONS AT HOME FOR STORES. No charge for material to fill orders. In our fifth successful year. Write: ADCO MFG. CO., Bastrop 8, Louisiana.

SEND US RAW WOOL FOR BLANKETS. Details free. WEST TEXAS WOOLEN MILLS, 439 Main, Eldorado, Texas.

ORCHARD FOR SALE

IN HILLSDALE COUNTY, MICHIGAN, 83 acre farm, 26 acres of thrifty producing apple trees. A pleasant home. JASON CONVERSE, Alpena, Michigan.

PLANTS

5 POUNDS SWEET CORN \$1.70, 200 HARDY plants \$1.90. BETTER GARDENS, Export, Pa.

RABBITS

RAISE ANGORA, NEW ZEALAND RABBITS on \$500 month plan. Plenty markets. Free details. WHITE'S RABBITRY, Delaware, Ohio.

EXTRA DOLLARS RAISING ANGORA AND New Zealand white rabbits. Ready market for your production. Free details. Martin's Rabbitry, Morganfield, Ky.

SADDLES

SADDLES, WESTERN & ENGLISH. SEND 10¢ for 48-page catalogue showing 76 different saddles plus all types of equipment and riding wear. Saddle dealers wanted. H. R. MILLER SADDLE CO., 5904 Prospect, Kansas City, Mo.

WANTED TO BUY

SMALL USED PEACH BRUSHER IN GOOD condition without grader. E. M. BARBER, Lyn-Mar Hills, Morristown, Tenn.

CIDER PRESS, PALMER 222 OR EQUAL. Also small grader-brusher. E. CARTER, JR., RD 2, Belle Vernon, Pa.

I BUY OLD COINS. SEND YOUR LIST OF dates for prices. LOUIS FRIEDLAND, Kent 7, Ohio.

AMERICAN FRUIT GROWER



Frank's son, Robert, adjusts pump. Time clock turns water on in morning and off at night.



Chase shows risers clamped to side of the pipe when not in use for irrigation of the orchard.

program so that only one line is required.

The irrigation line is equipped with wheels that permit 50 degrees angularity. Specially designed linkage controls wheels and results in close tracking on curves.

One person with a tractor or Jeep can move the line easily.

The Wheel-Trac sprinkler system used by Chase is manufactured by Pomona Irrigation Equipment Co., P.O. Box 181, Pomona, Calif. Farmland Irrigation Co., 64 Bernard St.,

San Jose, Calif., handles sales of the Wheel-Trac in states other than California. Sprinkler heads are Rain Bird No. 70, by National Rain Bird Sales & Engineering Co., Azusa, Calif.

Water source is an irrigation canal. Since the pump is located alongside the canal, a short-lift Berkeley pump, made by Berkeley Pump Co., P.O. Box 7, Station A, Bancroft Way, Berkeley, Calif., is used. The 10 hp motor is a Charleroi, distributed by ACEC Electric Corp., 403 East 49th St., New York 17, N.Y.—F. L. Elam.

CONTROL OF FARM LABOR

(Continued from page 11)

every farmer may be required by the employment service to pay wages equal to those paid by the farmer who pays the highest wage in the area.

The index of farm wages in January, 1950, was 429. In January, 1959, nine years later, it was 610. Farm wages thus are six times the level prevailing in 1910-14. Farm prices are two and a half times the level prevailing in 1910-14. Farm wages are increasing at approximately twice the rate of increase in the cost of living.

In the case of transportation, the proposed regulations require that the employer must agree to "provide transportation arrangements for agricultural workers not less favorable than the transportation arrangements generally provided by other employers who have successfully recruited out-of-state workers."

If some farmers have followed the practice of paying round-trip transportation for farm workers, farmers in other areas could be required by the employment service to do likewise.

The proposed regulations further provide that "the employer must comply with non-discriminatory practices established by law or public policy."

Would this provision, for example, mean that a farmer would have to employ any person referred to him,

even if this meant mixing up racial groups in any farm labor camp? Does this mean that it would be discriminatory if a farmer refused to employ a union-organized crew referred to him by the employment service?

The most obnoxious thing about the proposed regulations is not so much what is in them, but the fact that they are so vague and ambiguous. No farmer will be able to know how they are to be applied to him until some official of the Department of Labor tells him, and when he is told, that will be the law so far as he is concerned, and there is no appeal except to higher officials in the same agency.

This is government by man—not law. This is the kind of regulation that creates Little Caesars whose word is law. This is the kind of regulation that causes farmers to speak politely in the presence of officials for fear of harassment or reprisals if they are considered to be non-co-operative.

It is the position of Farm Bureau that this reach for power by self-righteous bureaucrats of the Department of Labor must be thrown back.

A late report brings information that the Attorney General of the United States will rule on whether or not the Labor Department can regulate farm labor under the Wagner-Peyser Act.

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The Greening Nursery Company, one of the leaders in bud selection, have for over 100 years given all growers the benefit of their research and improved strains which mean greater orchard profits.

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Yellow Delicious and Double Red Delicious
Genuine East Malling on No. IX rootstocks.
Strong, 2-yr. trees. Reasonably priced.

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DWARF APPLE TREES

Available on Malling I, II, VII, IX,
Malling Merton 106, 109, 110 and 111.

DWARF PEAR TREES

budded on Old Home

We are one of the country's oldest Nurseries and the largest grower of fruit trees east of the Mississippi River. If you have a special strain or selection, we will bud on contract for you.

Write us for commercial fruit growers price list.

Kelly Bros. Nurseries, Inc.

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Danville, N.Y.

On Keeping Together

IT IS the similarities that count, not the differences. To be sure, no two men are alike, but they are more similar to each other than they are to other animals—although some wise-acre will immediately recall to mind his friend Joe who is stubborn as a mule, his friend Bill who is a lizard, and Tom who is a real jackass!

All joking aside, this matter of emphasizing similarities is serious business. It is the basis for getting together and keeping together, whether on the basis of "birds of a feather" that flock together or even of "misery loves company." In other words, there are lots of similarities if we will but try to find them.

One of the common techniques used by a good trouble-shooting mediator is to ask the warring parties to try to find even just *one* thing upon which they can agree. Starting from this point he works back until differences are de-emphasized and the problem solved.

So it is in the fruit business. Apples, oranges, grapes, and strawberries may differ from each other but they are all fruits and affect each other. Apples from one section may be different than those from another region and the orchard just down the road may produce different looking fruit than yours—but they are all apples, and all of these apples are fruit.

It looks as though the squeeze on the fruit business is going to stay. More and more of us are realizing that we are in the same boat together as we take a new look at co-operatives, bargaining associations, pools, marketing agreements, advertising, and all the other means of strengthening ourselves by getting together. Maybe there is something here worthwhile.

Let's keep thinking about our similarities. Let's accentuate the positive. This is where our ultimate strength lies.

Small Food Store Staging Comeback

THE small grocery store, whose existence seemed to be threatened by the big supermarket, is coming to the fore again in the form of the bantam supermarket.

Chains of bantams, which are merely smaller versions of big supermarkets, are spreading in the South, especially Texas and Florida, and southern California. Some also have appeared in northern cities.

Bantams offer long hours, perhaps 16 hours a day, seven days a week. Off-street parking usually is available directly in front of the store. These small stores have push carts, speedy check-outs, and self-service. However, brand selection is limited and prices on many items average 3% to 7% higher than in supermarkets.

Some 20 companies throughout the country have opened about 700 bantams and plan at least 300 more before the end of this year. About 2300 additional stores are expected to be opened within the next five years.

Bantams appeal to their owners because of their low construction

and operating costs. Building costs are estimated at around \$20,000 for each unit, compared with \$175,000 to \$250,000 for a supermarket. Most bantams operate with three clerks instead of the 15 to 20 needed in a big supermarket. Inventory costs also are low.

Fruit Growing is Such Fun!



Fruit Talk

An English concern advertises a "3-in-1" aluminum alloy ladder consisting of two sections of equal-length rectangular hollow seamless tubing which may be used as step ladder, extension ladder, or two single ladders.

There is nothing quite like the knowledge that comes from travel and visiting other fruit areas of our own and foreign countries. We should all do more of it.

Airplane spraying is going to get a full scale trial in England's famous Kent fruit district this year.

Says H. W. Miller, Jr., of West Virginia, "In spite of all our efforts . . . we have no 'quality' control like that of food manufacturers or processors. Our 'condition' control is out of hand, and most of us are marketing immature apples at a time the market is new and needs top quality for repeat sales."

Emphasizing specialization in the fruit industry, C. G. Garman, of New York says, "... the most profitable use for good fruit soils and locations protected from frost is fruit production."

"The buyer," said R. T. Meister, editor of AMERICAN FRUIT GROWER, to Pennsylvania fruit growers, "whether of fresh or processed (fruit), has more bargaining power. He is in the driver's seat." And continuing, "The only way growers can overcome this is to meet power with power and present a united front. Fruit growers are getting prepared to take another step—to organize in such a way as to have more control over the price they receive for their fruit."

A new plant has been opened on an experimental basis in Mexico to process orange juice concentrate.

An English correspondent writes of a one-year growth for a four-year-old plum tree which is 7 feet 11½ inches and wants to know who can beat it.

A continuous process for preparing full-flavored powder for fruit juices (apple, grape, cherry, strawberry, and blueberry) is reported from the USDA. When mixed with water, the new fruit powders are said to become "delicious beverages" closely approaching fresh juices in color, flavor, and aroma."

Michigan—USDA records show a saving of 13 cents per bushel for bulk handling of apples—coupled with less bruising.

Commenting on the future of the Cortland apple, E. Stuart Hubbard, Jr., of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., finds that low prices received for the fruit definitely limit its future, and this low price is due to the habit of growing, harvesting, and handling this variety poorly, plus willingness to accept a lower price than for McIntosh.

Western clingstone varieties do not succeed in eastern peach sections. To meet the processor demand for cling varieties, breeding programs are now underway with promising results.

—H.B.T.

Coming Next Month

- BUYER'S GUIDE: Where to Buy Equipment and Supplies
- Lost in Paper Work?
- A Shangri-La for Cherry Growers

AMERICAN FRUIT GROWER

TAKE TO THE HILLS in the car that handles 'em all! This Chevy wagon's a natural for getting you out to the game. It's got a new 6 that can knock 10% off your gas costs . . . room to pack a whole half ton of gear . . . and a ride that puts paving on back country roads!



The Nomad—one of five Chevy wagons for '59.

CHEVROLET—

The car that leads your kind of life!

Maybe you used to think it was a long road, that stretch between town and your place. But it isn't any more. Not since this '59 Chevrolet came along.

It's true, of course, that Chevy handles city traffic as effortlessly as country roads. That a load of fishing gear rides as smoothly as a hundred-pound sack of feed. But you've got to be seeing billowing fields of grain through that sweeping windshield before you really feel the

surging eagerness of a Chevrolet engine, V8 or 6. You've got to skim over roads carved out of wilderness before you can sense the smoothness of Chevy's ride, the comfort of this Nomad's full foam cushioned seats.



And you've got to stop for a skittering rabbit before you recognize all the safety in Chevrolet's bigger brakes.

The fine part of it all is that every model shares in Chevrolet's remarkable fitness for your kind of life. Sedans, sport models, wagons—each has its own way of helping you enjoy your country more. Visit your Chevrolet dealer soon and look his line over! . . . Chevrolet Division of General Motors, Detroit 2, Michigan.



"Captan has been my choice for years"

says: Sherman V. Allen, Allen Orchards
Fair Haven, Vermont

Mr. Allen adds: "I experimented with Captan for two years. I compared its effectiveness with other materials and looked at it from a dollar and cents standpoint. It proved to be such a good fungicide that from 1953 on it has been my choice from calyx through summer sprays."

Mr. Allen is typical of the many apple growers who have proved to themselves in their own orchards that it pays to use Captan year after year. Captan is their fungicide of choice because it is so rough on scab and yet so kind to foliage and fruit.

Stauffer Captan 50-W used in a full season schedule year after year has reduced scab to a minor problem in many orchards while

providing excellent control of fruit rots and other common summer diseases.

Captan controls scab in four ways: (1) Applied before an infection period, Captan protects foliage and fruit from infection. (2) Applied shortly after infection occurs, Captan kills out the infection. (3) Applied when scab spots first appear, Captan inactivates the spots and prevents further spread of infection. (4) Applied in a full season schedule year after year, Captan reduces the overwintering scab fungus to such a low level that it becomes easier and easier to control each succeeding year.

It is for these and other reasons that

apple growers like Mr. Allen continue to use Captan as their fungicide of choice, year after year. It is their experience that it does more for them than any other apple fungicide.

See your dealer for your supply of Stauffer Captan 50-W. Make it your fungicide of choice in 1959 on apples, peaches, cherries, strawberries and other fruits.

Stauffer Chemical Company, 380 Madison Avenue, New York 17, New York. Sales and service offices throughout the country.

Research, service and products of highest quality have made Stauffer one of America's largest specialists in farm chemicals. Look for and buy Stauffer brand INSECTICIDES, FUNGICIDES, WEED KILLERS, MITICIDES, SEED PROTECTANTS, FUMIGANTS, GROWTH REGULATORS, GRAIN PROTECTANTS. DEFOLIANTS.

